

# The Mining Journal, RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

[The MINING JOURNAL is Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper and for Transmission Abroad.]

No. 2364.—Vol. L.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1880.

[WITH SUPPLEMENT.] {PRICE ..... SIXPENCE  
PER ANNUM, BY POST £1 4s.

**MR. JAMES H. CROFTS, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,  
AND MINING SHARE DEALER.**  
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.  
ESTABLISHED 1842.

BUSINESS transacted in all descriptions of MINING Stocks and Shares (British and Foreign), Consols, Bonds (Foreign and Colonial), Railways, Insurance, Telegraph, Tramway, Shipping, Canal, Gas, Water, and Dock Shares, and all Miscellaneous Shares.

BUSINESS negotiated in Stocks and Shares not having a general market value.  
Every Friday a general and reliable List issued (a copy of which will be forwarded regularly on application), containing closing prices of the week.

**MINES INSPECTED.**  
BANKERS: CITY BANK, LONDON—SOUTH CORNWALL BANK, ST. AUSTELL.

**SPECIAL DEALINGS in the following, or part:—**  
50 Aberllyn, 12s. 6d. 75 Herodfoot, 17s. 6d. 25 Ruby, 27s. 6d.  
50 Almada, 10s. 50 Hingston Down, £1 5s 20 Richmond, £15 1/2  
75 Carnarvon Cop., 16s. 3 100 Javal, 10 Roman Grav., £9 17 1/2  
10 D'Ereshy Con., £3 1/2 Leadhills, £2 13s. 9d. 50 S. Indian Gold, £21.  
25 Devon Con., £1 10s. 30 Marke Valley, £1 18 9 20 So. Condurow, £21.  
50 East Crebor, 17s. 35 North D'Ereshy, 25s. 25 South Darren, £2 3 9  
50 East Caradon, £2 1/2 70 Nouv. Monde, 25s. 3d. 50 So. E. Wynad, £11 17 1/2  
20 E. Roman Grav., 14s. 50 N. Penstruthal, £2 1/2 100 S. Penstruthal, 15s.  
20 East Van, £1 17s. 6d. 50 Pandora, 16s. 40 Tankerville Gt. Con.  
50 Flagstaff, £1 13s. 9d. 50 Pen-yr-Osred, £1 1/2 25 Trevince Con., 22s. 6d.  
30 Frontino, £4 16s. 3d. 50 Port Phillip, 10s. 6d. 50 West Godolphin, £2 1/2  
40 Glenrock, £1 11s. 3d. 40 Prince of Wales, 17s. 6 50 West Phoenix, £2.  
50 Glenrov, 12s. 3d. 75 Parys Copper, £1 3s. 25 Wheal Crebor, £4 1/2  
25 Grogwinion, £3 2s. 6d 75 Pestarena, 8s.

\* \* SHARES SOLD FOR FORWARD DELIVERY (ONE, TWO, OR THREE MONTHS) ON DEPOSIT OF TWENTY PER CENT.

**SPECIAL BUSINESS in North D'Ereshy Mountain, West Godolphin, and Wheal Crebor at close prices.**

**RAILWAYS—SPECIAL BUSINESS.**  
**FOREIGN BONDS—SPECIAL BUSINESS.**  
**AMERICAN STOCKS AND SHARES—SPECIAL BUSINESS.**  
Fortnightly accounts opened on receipt of the usual cover in these and all Stock Exchange Securities.

**JAMES H. CROFTS, 1, FINCH LANE, LONDON.**  
ESTABLISHED 1842.

**MR. W. H. BUMPUS, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,  
AND MINING SHARE DEALER**  
44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
ESTABLISHED 1867.

BUSINESS transacted in STOCK EXCHANGE SECURITIES

and MISCELLANEOUS SHARES of every description.

**RAILWAYS, BANKS, FOREIGN AND COLONIAL BONDS.**

**AMWAYS, TELEGRAPHS, and all the LEADING INVESTMENTS.**

Accounts opened for the Fortnightly Settlement

A List of Investments free on application.

**MR. BUMPUS has SPECIAL BUSINESS in the undermentioned:—**  
50 Almada, 9s. 6d. 30 Eberhardt, £2 3s. 6d. 70 No. Herodfoot, 11s.  
50 Blue Tent, £1 1/2 15 Frongoch, £4 1/2 50 Parys Copper, 22s.  
100 Bodidris, 10s. 20 Flagstaff, 32s. 100 Pen-yr-Osred, 23s. 6d.  
15 Copiapo, £11 1/2 25 Frontino, £4 16s. 3d. 100 Panulicello, £5 18s.  
40 Colorado, £2 13s. 9d. 50 Great Holway, 40 Port Nigel, 10s.  
3 Carn Brea, 10 Great Laxey, £19 1/2 50 Port Phillip, 11s. 6d.  
10 Consolidated, 9s. 6d. 150 Glenroy, 14s. 10 Ruby, £7 1/2  
5 Cape Copper, £42. 50 Hingston, 26s. 6d. 15 Richmond, £215 1/2  
10 Devon Con., £1 10s. 100 Indian Glenrock, 32s. 100 South Indian, £2 2s.  
4 Dolcoath, £57. 50 La Plata, 43s. 6d. 50 Tankerville Cons., 21s.  
100 Don Pedro, 14s. 6d. 25 Leadhills, £2 16s. 3d. 5 Tincroft, £19 1/2  
50 Derwent, 43s. 10 Mona, £15. 25 West Godolphin, £2 1/2  
70 Devala-Moyar, 48s. 6d. 10 Minera, £10. 50 Wh. Jewell, 12s. 6d.  
25 Emma, £3 14s. 30 Marke Valley, 38s. 15 Wh. Grenville, £11 1/2  
5 East Pool, £36. 15 Mellanear, £5 1/2 40 West Phoenix, £2.  
20 East Caradon, £2. 50 New Peavor, 50 Wh. Sisters, £2.  
50 E. Roman Grav., 14s. 6 100 Nouvau Monde, 26s. 6 100 Yorke Peninsula, 6s. 9  
20 North Busy, £2 1/2.

**SPECIAL BUSINESS, at close prices, in the SHARES of all the principal HOME and FOREIGN MINES.**

Mr. BUMPUS devotes special attention to these Securities, and is in a position to afford reliable information and advice to intending investors and others.

\* \* Shares in SOUND TIN MINES should now be bought for an important rise in market value and good dividends. The following are particularly recommended:—  
WHEAL GRENVILLE. WEST PEEVOR.  
WHEAL PEEVOR. NEW PEEVOR.

**WEST GODOLPHIN.**—This valuable property is about to be vigorously re-worked under the same management as WHEAL GRENVILLE. Ample capital has already been subscribed, and profitable results may be confidently expected early in the coming year. In the meantime the shares are likely to advance considerably in value, and should, therefore, be secured without delay. Full particulars on application.

**WILLIAM HENRY BUMPUS, SWORN BROKER.**  
OFFICES: 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
ESTABLISHED 1867.

**MR. EDWARD ASHMEAD, 2, DRAPER'S GARDENS,  
LONDON, E.C.**  
MINING SECRETARY, AUDITOR, AND ACCOUNTANT.

**FERDINAND R. KIRK, 5, BIRCHIN LANE,  
LONDON, E.C.**  
FORTNIGHTLY ACCOUNTS opened, on receipt of the usual "cover," in Railways Home and Foreign, Mining Shares, Foreign Bonds, and certain Miscellaneous Securities.

"THE WEEK."—A SEPARATE EDITION from that which appears in the Mining Journal is published every Wednesday evening, containing "Notes and Hints on the Stock Markets," with Closing Prices. May be had on application.

BANKERS: LONDON AND WESTMINSTER, Lothbury.

**MR. E. J. BARTLETT, BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCK  
AND SHARE DEALER, No. 30, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.**

**EAST LOVELL.**—The rise in price has commenced. Further improvement expected. Special business at close prices.

**MR. JOHN RISLEY, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,  
38, CORNHILL, LONDON E.C.**  
ESTABLISHED 20 YEARS.

**WEST CARADON, PARYS, and NEW WEST CARADON specially recommended.**  
SHARES BOUGHT OR SOLD ON COMMISSION.

**JOHN BANTING ROGERS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,  
ST. CLEMENT'S HOUSE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.**

**E KINS AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS**  
14, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
Special information respecting Tin, Lead, and Copper Mines.

**MR. W. B. COBB, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,  
29, BISHOPSGATE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.**  
Business transacted in every description of Stocks and Shares.  
For a rise of 200 per cent. I strongly advise immediate purchase of shares in West Lisburne and Bwch United Mines.  
Full particulars, with view of the Bwch United Mines, and plan of West Lisburne, post free on application.  
Also, shares in a dividend-paying Gold Company.

**BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINING OFFICES.**

**Messrs. PETER WATSON AND CO.,**  
18, AUSTIN PRIARS,  
OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
BANKERS: THE ALLIANCE BANK (Limited).

**Messrs. PETER WATSON AND CO.'S**  
BRITISH AND FOREIGN MONTHLY MINING NEWS  
—STOCK AND SHARE INVESTMENT NOTES—MINES,  
MINERALS, AND METAL MARKETS—SHARE LIST,  
No. 824, Vol. XV., for NOVEMBER month, is NOW READY,  
and will be sent to customers on application.

Annual Subscription..... 5s. | Single Copy..... 6d.

**Messrs. PETER WATSON AND CO.,**  
18, AUSTIN PRIARS, E.C.

**MR. ALFRED E. COOKE,**  
DEALER in BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCKS AND SHARES  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
76, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.  
ESTABLISHED 1853.

For Profitable Advice, send Three stamps for the  
INVESTOR'S GAZETTE.  
1881. THE "SAFEST GUIDE." Published last evening

ALFRED E. COOKE,  
76, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.  
(Over 14 years at the above offices, adjoining the Stock Exchange, with which they are in DIRECT TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.)

**STOCKS AND SHARES,  
FOREIGN BONDS, TELEGRAPHS, TRAMWAYS, RAILWAYS, AND  
OTHER LEADING SECURITIES.**

**MR. JAMES STOCKER, STOCKBROKER,**  
2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
ESTABLISHED 1848.

Business transacted in all Stock Exchange Securities. British and Foreign  
Mines for cash or fortnightly accounts opened on receipt of the usual cover.  
BANKERS: LONDON AND WESTMINSTER.

**BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINES, RAILWAYS,  
TELEGRAPHS, INSURANCES, and EVERY DESCRIPTION OF  
SECURITY DEALT IN, at net prices, cash or for the account. Mines  
inspected in any part of the United Kingdom for a small charge. No charge  
for recommendations to ordinary customers, but to those who have not dealt  
with Mr. R., a charge of One Guinea is made for the Select List of Mines  
good for Investment or Speculation. Mr. REYNOLDS'S opinions are unbiased  
by proprietorship or otherwise, and his facts are gathered at considerable  
trouble and expense.**

Mr. REYNOLDS is also a buyer and seller of Shares in the leading Mines  
such as Carn Brea, Cook's Kitchen, East Pool, West Basset, South Frances,  
West Kitty, North Busy, Wheal Peavor, West Peavor, New Kitty, &c.

Apply to—**JOHN B. REYNOLDS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,**  
37, WALBROOK, LONDON, E.C.  
ESTABLISHED 22 YEARS.

BANKERS: LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, Princes-street.

See Mr. REYNOLDS'S remarks on page 1416.

**PENNINGTON AND CO., SWORN BROKERS,**  
3, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, E.C.,  
Transact business in every description of Stocks and Shares.  
ESTABLISHED 1869.—BANKERS: ALLIANCE.

**TREVINCE CONSOLS.**—We again advise immediate purchase of these shares.  
An important discovery of copper has taken place, and shares cannot now be  
bought under 22s. 6d. They will no doubt double in price very quickly. See  
report.

**HORACE J. TAYLOR, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER**  
(Late of the PORT PHILLIP AND VICTORIA [LONDON] MINING  
COMPANIES, Limited.)  
38, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

Business transacted in every description of Stocks and Shares. Fortnightly  
accounts opened on receipt of usual cover.

West Chiverton, West Lisburne, and East Lovell should be secured for an im-  
portant rise.

BANKERS: CENTRAL BANK OF LONDON (Limited).

**Messrs. ENDEAN AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE  
DEALERS, 85, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.**

ESTABLISHED 1861.

BANKERS: LONDON AND WESTMINSTER, Lothbury; and  
BARCLAY, BEVAN, AND CO., Lombard-street, E.C.

**MR. THOMAS THOMPSON, JUN., STOCK BROKER,**  
16, ST. SWITHIN'S LANE, E.C.

Mr. THOMPSON transacts business in every species of Stock Exchange and  
Mining Securities.  
Mr. THOMPSON affords reliable information to investors, and can give, when  
desired, a list of first-class Stocks and Shares, yielding 4 to 10 per cent. dividends  
upon present prices.

Mr. THOMPSON'S weekly Circular may be had on application.

**MR. W. TREGELLAS, 40, BISHOPSGATE STREET**

WITHIN, E.C.  
Deals in all descriptions of STOCKS and SHARES at close market prices, and  
is always in a position to do business in SANTA BARBARA, PITANGUI,  
and BRAZILIAN GOLD MINES.

**Messrs. THOMSON AND CO.,**  
STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS.  
88, BISHOPSGATE STREET, E.C.

BANKERS: ROYAL EXCHANGE.

Business transacted in every description of Stocks and Shares.

**TREVINCE CONSOLS.**—We have for some time past strongly advised an im-  
mediate investment in this mine. A rich course of copper ore has now been  
discovered close to surface. We believe this will prove the greatest discovery  
made in Cornwall for many years past. Shares are rapidly advancing in value.  
Price about 20s. See report.

**FRANCIS FRANCIS,**  
CORN EXCHANGE CHAMBERS, CHESTER.  
Has SPECIAL BUSINESS in HALKYN DISTRICT DRAINAGE, RHYDALUN,  
RHOSMOR, NORTH HENDRE, and PEN-YR-ORSEDD.  
Also, in PITANGUI (Gold), BRAZILIAN GOLD MINES, SANTA BAR-  
BARA, and WEST FRONTINO.

**MR. JOHN L. M. FRASER,**  
(Fourteen Years at the Great Miners' Mines)  
CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER, &c.,  
GREENFIELD HOUSE, WREXHAM.  
WILL VISIT the Mining Districts of MINERA, LLANARMON, MOLD,  
DERESBY, and BRITISH SILVER-LEAD next week. Instructions received  
up to Tuesday's post.

**ON SALE—HORIZONTAL, VERTICAL, and PORTABLE WINDING and  
PUMPING ENGINES, LIFTS of PUMPS, PIT HEADS, SAW BENCHES,  
MINING STEEL, a complete SET of GOLD MINING PLANT, &c. Enquiries  
courted.**

**GOLD, SILVER-LEAD MINE, LEASES, with MACHINERY, also LEAD  
SMELTING and DESILVERISING WORKS ON SALE or TO LET. Full par-  
ticulars on application.**

**THE "DIFFERENTIAL" PUMPING ENGINE**  
(DAVEY'S PATENT),

FOR  
DRAINING MINES, WATER SUPPLY OF TOWNS, IRRIGATION,  
SUPPLYING DOCKS, PUMPING SEWAGE, and GENERAL  
PUMPING PURPOSES.

**HATHORN, DAVEY, AND CO.,**  
LEEDS.

HATHORN, DAVEY, and Co. have Patterns of "Differential" Engines of all  
sizes, from 5 to 500-horse power, and have facilities for supplying very power-  
ful Engines and Pumps at a short notice.

See Illustrated Advertisement every alternate week.

**MR. CHARLES THOMAS,**  
MINING AGENT, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,  
3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1852.

**HENRY GOULD SHARP,**  
STOCK AND SHARE BROKER, 42, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.  
Bankers—London and County Bank, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

**SAFE PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS.**  
INVESTORS should act with caution, especially at the present  
time. SHAREHOLDERS should look to their Investments,  
there being so many "bogus" Companies afloat, and others being  
daily brought out, which will only end in loss to the Investor.

**CAPITALISTS, SHAREHOLDERS, TRUSTEES,**  
should act only upon SOUND ADVICE and Reliable Information.  
Having had TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS' EXPERIENCE upon  
the Markets I am in a position to give ADVICE and recom-  
mend SAFE and PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS.

**SHARP'S INVESTMENT CIRCULAR**  
for DECEMBER should be CONSULTED. 12 pages (post free).  
It contains every information necessary for Shareholders and  
Investors. It is the most "RELIABLE GUIDE" of the day.  
It contains all the best Paying and Safest Investments.

**HENRY GOULD SHARP, Stock and Share Broker, 42, Poultry, London, E.C.**  
Bankers—London and County Bank, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

**TO INTENDING INVESTORS.**  
SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED.—SAFE FOR £100 TO £2000.

**THE CHEAPEST TIN SHARES IN CORNWALL.**

**TO INVESTORS.**—I specially advise the purchase of WHEAL JANE shares at  
£0 17s. 6d. per share as the cheapest Tin Shares in Cornwall. The mine  
has greatly improved, and the cutting of the Beady Money lode rich for Tin  
has enhanced the intrinsic value of the property. This mine will no doubt be  
brought into a dividend state during 1881, and shares rise 100 to 300 per cent.

**WHEAL JANE (TIN) MINE,**  
KEA, CORNWALL.

In 12,288 Shares. £1 5s. 8d. paid. Price £0 16s. 6d. to £0 18s. 6d. per share.

Outlay up to date £1 5s. 8d. per share. Dividends up to date £1 7s. 6d. per share.

**WHEAL JANE IS UNDOUBTEDLY A RICH PROPERTY.** The tin raised  
and sold (about 60 TONS) for the FOUR MONTHS realised £2304, and left a  
PROFIT of £201. The Beady Money lode will greatly aid to their sales. Taking  
shares at 17s. 6d. per share, it is only £10,502 for the whole PROPERTY as  
it stands, WITH ALL ITS MACHINERY, STAMPS, &c. They will double  
and treble profits next year, and double again in 1882, SHARES WILL RISE  
300 TO 400 PER CENT. upon present value, excluding dividends in 1882.

**WHEAL JANE HAS ALREADY PAID £16,896 IN DIVIDENDS.**

**NOTE.**—IN MY CIRCULAR OF OCTOBER, 1879, I ADVISED THE FOL-  
LOWING TIN MINE SHARES:—

Carn Brea at...	£31 0	to £32 0	They are now £9 10	to £100 0	0
Dolcoath.....	31 0	32 0	ditto	58 0	57 0
East Pool.....	14 0	14 10	ditto	35 0	35 0
Tincroft.....	10 10	11 0	ditto	19 0	20 0
West Basset.....	5 0	5 10	ditto	15 0	16 0
Wheal Basset.....	2 0	2 5	ditto	5 10	5 12 6
Wheal Peavor.....	11 10	12 0	ditto	28 0	29 0

Many others could be enumerated did space allow.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE TO INVESTORS AND SHAREHOLDERS.**

Always Multiply the Number of Shares in a Company or Mine with the price  
per share, and thus ascertain the market value of the whole property. Some  
shares are selling absurdly high in value; others are far below their value:—

Mine.	No. of Shares.	Price per Share.	Value of Mine.	Dividends paid.
Wheal Jane.....	12,288	£ 0 17 0	£ 10,444	£16,896
Carn Brea.....	1,000	100 0 0	100,000	308,000
East Pool.....	6,400	36 0 0	230,400	133,600
Tincroft.....	6,000	20 0 0	120,000	302,550
West Basset.....	6,000	15 0 0	93,000	1,500
Wheal Grenville.....	6,000	11 0 0	66,000	nil
Devon Great United	6,000	2 5 0	13,500	nil

N.B.—I am equally as certain about Wheal Jane shares, but do not look for  
great a rise. I believe they will rise to £3 to £4 per share within a year or  
(they may go higher), and resume dividends in 1881 (next year).

**SPECIAL NOTE TO SHAREHOLDERS AND INVESTORS.**  
Read my Circulars for October, 1879, and December, 1880. For-  
warded on application of Investor. My advice can there be seen  
verbatim.

**SPECIALLY ADVISED.—A SAFE INVESTMENT.—VERY CHEAP.**

Certain for a rise of 100 to 200 per cent. Dividends to be resumed in 1881.

The cheapest Lead shares in the United Kingdom. Mine making profits.

**HERODSFOT (SILVER-LEAD) MIN**

LISKEARD, CORNWALL.

In 12,000 Shares of £0 8s. 9d. paid. Price, £0 17s. to £0 19s. per Share.

I CALL THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF INVESTORS TO THIS MINE.

Shares are firm, scarce, and worth three times present value. There is  
CERTAINTY OF SUCCESS here, and over 200 TONS of silver-lead ORE WILL  
BE SOLD the coming FOUR months, which will leave a profit.

THEY HAVE SOLD UPWARDS £8000 OF LEAD ORE IN 18 MONTHS.

Herodsfot shares are a safe investment. They are scarce, and very cheap.

**SPECIAL NOTE.**—HERE IS A MINE actually MAKING PROFITS, in 12,000  
shares, with ONLY 8s. 9d. PER SHARE called up by present company, with  
ALL ITS MACHINERY COMPLETE, SELLING FOR a market value of £10,800.

Compare it with other Lead Mines. Without any hesitation I ADVISE my  
Clients and readers to buy HERODSFOT SHARES at present low price while  
opportunity offers. The shares are firmly held, and safe to buy for a rise of  
200 to 400 per cent., and for investment for future dividends in 1881.

**£79,508 HAS ALREADY BEEN PAID IN DIVIDENDS.**

This mine was formerly in 1024 shares. On an outlay of £8704 it  
returned in dividends £79,508. Shares rose as high as £52 pershare.

**TWO PARCELS OF LEAD WERE SOLD THIS WEEK FOR TWO MONTHS**

WORKING, viz:—  
40 TONS No. 1 ORE, at..... £15 5 ..... £610  
60 TONS No. 2 ORE, at..... 4 1 ..... 243

**HENRY GOULD SHARP, Stock and Share Broker, 42, Poultry, London, E.C.**

Bankers—London and County Bank, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

**INVESTMENTS.**—The BEST SELECTIONS for QUICK

PROFITABLE RETURNS from Sound marketable Securities—the outlay  
comparatively small, the gain frequent and considerable, the latter having  
doubled the amount of the former last account. Our selections for this account  
important. Great results expected.

Address, Messrs. HUYF and Co., Financial Agents, Crosby Hall Chambers,  
London, E.C.

N.B.—Mine Shares a t or Sold.

## INCREASED VALUE OF WATER-POWER.

## MACADAM'S VARIABLE TURBINE.

This Wheel (which is now largely in use in England, Scotland, and Ireland) is the only one yet invented which gives proportionate power from both large and small quantities of water. It can be made for using a large winter supply, and yet work with equal efficiency through all variations of quantity down to a fifth, or even less if required. It is easily coupled to a steam-engine, and in this way always assists it by whatever amount of power the water is capable of giving, and therefore saves so much fuel.

This Turbine is applicable to all heights of fall. It works immersed in the tail-water, so that no part of the fall is lost, and the motion of the Wheel is not affected by floods or back-water.

References to places where it is at work will be given on application to—

**MACADAM BROTHERS AND CO., BELFAST.**

**WIRE ROPES.**  
**JOHN AND EDWIN WRIGHT**

PATENTEES.

ESTABLISHED 1770.

**M**UFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IMPROVED  
**Patent Round and Flat Wire Ropes**

From the very best quality of Charcoal and Patent Steel Wire. Galvanised Wire, Ropes for Ships' Rigging, Galvanised Signal and Fencing Strand, Copper Rope, Lightning Conductors, Colliery Ropes and Steam Plough Ropes made from the best Patent Improved Steel Wire.

**PATENT ROUND AND FLAT HEMP ROPES,**  
Hemp, Flax, Engine Yarn, Cotton Waste, Tarpauling, Oil Sheets, Brattice Cloth, Wagon Covers, &c., &c.

UNIVERSE WORKS, MILLWALL, POPLAR, LONDON.

UNIVERSE WORKS, GARRISON STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

CITY OFFICE—No. 5, LEADENHALL STREET, E.C.

All communications to be forwarded to the BIRMINGHAM ADDRESS.



PARIS, 1875. MEDAL, 1875.



ORDER OF THE CROWN OF PRUSSIA. SILVER MEDAL, 1887.



FALMOUTH, 1887. SILVER MEDAL, 1887.

**A DIPLOMA—HIGHEST OF ALL AWARDS—**given by the Geographical Congress, Paris, 1875—M. Favre, Contractor, having exhibited the McKean Drill alone as the MODEL BORING MACHINE for the ST. GOTHARD TUNNEL.

**SILVER MEDAL** of the Highland and West of Scotland Agricultural Society, 1875—HIGHEST AWARD.

At the south end of the St. Gothard Tunnel, where

## THE MCKEAN ROCK DRILLS

Are exclusively used, the advance made during eight consecutive weeks, ending February 7, was 24'90, 27'60, 24'80, 28'10, 28'30, 27'10, 28'40, 28'70 metres. Total advance of south heading during January was 121'30 metres, or 133 yards.

In a series of comparative trials made at the St. Gothard Tunnel, the McKean Rock Drill continued to work until the pressure was reduced to one-half atmosphere (7½ lbs.), showing almost the entire motive force to be available for the blow against the rock—a result of itself indicating many advantages.

The GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY has adopted these Machines for the SEVERN TUNNEL; the LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY for the FESTINIOG TUNNEL; and the BRITISH GOVERNMENT for several Public Works. A considerable number of Mining Companies are now using them. Shafts and Galleries are driven at from three to six times the speed of hand labour, according to the size and number of machines employed, and with important saving in cost. The ratio of advantage over hand labour is greatest where the rock is hardest.

These Machines possess many advantages, which give them value unapproached by any other system of Boring Machine.

THE MCKEAN ROCK DRILL IS ATTAINING GENERAL USE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD FOR MINING, TUNNELLING, QUARRYING, AND SUB-MARINE BORING.

The MCKEAN ROCK DRILLS are the most powerful—the most portable—the most durable—the most compact—of the best mechanical device. They contain the fewest parts—have no weak parts—act without shock upon any of the operating parts—work with a lower pressure than any other Rock Drill—may be worked at a higher pressure than any other—may be run with safety to FIFTEEN HUNDRED STROKES PER MINUTE—do not require a mechanic to work them—are the smallest, shortest, and lightest of all machines—will give the longest feed without change of tool—work with long or short stroke at pleasure of operator.

The SAME Machine may be used for sinking, drifting, or open work. Their working parts are best protected against accidents. The various methods of mounting them are the most efficient.

**N.B.**—Correspondents should state particulars as to character of work in hand in writing us for information, on receipt of which a special definite answer, with reference to our full illustrated catalogue, will be sent.

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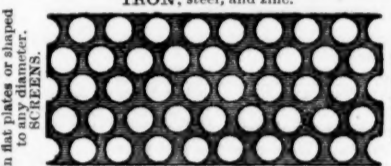
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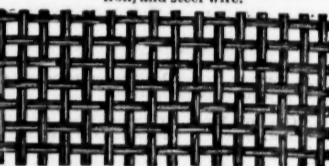
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Manufacturers of Stamps-Grates, Sieves, and Riddles, for Mining and other purposes, by Self-acting Steam Machinery.

**SPECIALITY.**—Thick Copper, Brass, Zinc, and IRON Perforations, Classifying-Sieves, Pierced Pulveriser and Stamps-Grates up to 289 holes to the square inch, Copper-bottom "Tinsifts," Spigot and Faucet Zinc Air-pipes, Powder Charges, &c.

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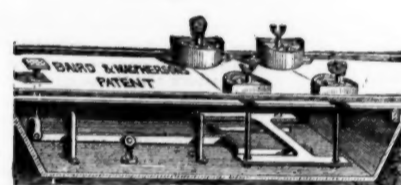


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BAIRD'S IMPROVED SOLID MOULDED GUTTA PERCHA PUMP BUCKETS, Price, 3s. 9d per lb.



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**THREE PARCELS OF CROCKERY,**

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The Goods are of sound quality and sterling value, and the difference in price from what is usually charged in shops is the cost to the public of retail profits and credit.

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COMPAGNIE GENERALE D'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE.

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Also, GENERAL MINING MAP OF UTAH, showing twenty-eight of the principal Mining Districts adjacent to Salt Lake City, and location of the most prominent mines. Price, pocket form, 6s.

Also, NEW MAP OF LITTLE AND BIG COTTONWOOD MINING DISTRICTS showing the location of over Four Hundred Mines and Tunnel Sites, together with the Mines Surveyed for United States Patent. Price, sheets, 6s.; pocket form, 8s.

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**THE IRON AND COAL TRADES REVIEW.**  
The IRON AND COAL TRADES REVIEW is extensively circulated amongst the Iron Producers, Manufacturers, and Consumers, Coalowners, &c., in all the iron and coal districts. It is, therefore, one of the leading organs for advertising every description of Iron Manufactures, Machinery, New Inventions, and all matters relating to the Iron Coal, Hardware, Engineering, and Metal Trades in general. Offices of the Review: 7, Westminster Chambers, S.W.  
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"Will be the means of preventing many disputes between pay clerks and colliers."—Mining Journal  
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**AIR-COMPRESSOR FOR SALE.**—Vertical Direct-Acting, combined with Steam Engine. Jacketed Air Cylinder, 10½ in. diameter: steam cylinder, 11 in. diameter, 18 in. stroke. Other sizes in progress.

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Having Inspected and Managed a large number of Mines at Home and Abroad, are PREPARED TO FURNISH VALUABLE INFORMATION on reasonable terms. French and German spoken.

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SURVEYOR, AND MINING ENGINEER AND AGENT, OFFERS HIS SERVICES in either of these capacities to those interested or desirous of investing in MINING PROPERTY in the PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA or elsewhere in the DOMINION OF CANADA.

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# Devon Friendship Mining Company

(LIMITED).

To be Incorporated under the Companies Acts, with Limited Liability.

CAPITAL £60,000, IN SHARES OF £1 EACH.

Ten Shillings per Share payable with application, and Ten Shillings in fourteen days after allotment.

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J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., F.R.G.S., 8, Austin Friars, E.C.

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## ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This celebrated and very valuable and extensive mine is situated about 4 miles from Tavistock, Devon, and has been at work many years, during which it has yielded copper and other ores to the amount of nearly £1,500,000, out of which a very large sum has been expended on the mine (besides a limited capital); £113,436 has been paid in dues to the lessor, and £310,000 has been divided among the shareholders.

The rate of dues originally paid was 1-10th, which was reduced in 1852 to 1-18th, but in 1874 a new lease for 21 years was obtained at 1-30th, and if that rate had been payable from the beginning it would have made a difference to the shareholders of nearly £66,000, and augmented their divisible profits to £376,000.

Until the last few years there was no railway near the property; now there is a station within half-a-mile, a very great advantage as regards carriage, labour, &c.

It is considered by good practical authorities that the south part of the property is one of the finest pieces of mining ground in West Devon, and that the vigorous working of Bennett's and the other south lodes, which are as yet almost entirely unwrought, and which

run parallel to those which have been so rich and profitable in the old mine, will pay handsomely.

The quality of the copper ore, varying from 6½ to 12 per cent., bears very favourable comparison with that of other English mines.

The present profits will be much increased as the levels on Bennett's lode are drained, and the directors confidently anticipate that dividends or interest on the capital will be paid the first year.

Although the directors fully expect, with the immense quantities of arsenical pyrites in these mines, that considerable profits from this source will be made, yet it is chiefly to the copper as well as to returns of tin that they look for large and permanent favourable results. The quality of the copper ores from this property has hitherto been unusually good, while the tin found formerly was mostly thrown away.

In order to carry on the operations as quickly and cheaply as possible, boring machinery will be extensively used. It is further very important that the old part of the mines can be worked by water-power.

The only contracts are the following: one dated the 27th day of

October, 1880, between Alfred Lanyon of the one part, and John Daw and John Henry Murchison of the other part; and one dated 11th November, 1880, made between the said John Daw and John Henry Murchison of the one part, and John Henry Augustus Smith, trustee for the company, of the other part. It will be observed that Mr. John Henry Murchison, one of the vendors to the company, has agreed to be a director, and thus the shareholders will have the benefit of the services of a gentleman who is well known to be thoroughly acquainted with all details connected with mining, and whose interest as a shareholder will ensure his best attention to the affairs of the company.

A large number of the shares are already subscribed for, and in allotting the remainder preference will be given to applicants who are shareholders in the following Mining Companies:—Tankerville Great Consols, Derwent, East Roman Gravel, South Darren, Glenroy, Devon Great Consols, Devon United, Wheal Crebor, Northern, D'Eresby Mountain, Pandora.

Full Prospectuses, with Reports, can be obtained at the office, 8, Austin Friars, London.

## Registration of New Companies.

The following joint stock companies have been duly registered:—

**ANTWERP WATERWORKS COMPANY (Limited).**—Capital 300,000*l.*, in shares of 20*l.* To acquire a concession and construct and maintain waterworks. The subscribers (who take one share each) are:—C. Crew, Southampton; G. F. Smith, 86, Cannon-street; M. H. Moses, 134, Westbourne-terrace; J. Easton, 3, Mitchell-place; J. M. Hamilton, 32, Huntley-street; G. H. Dygton, 9, Delahey-street; E. de Bonzain, Antwerp.

**ASKHAM BROTHERS AND WILSON (Limited).**—Capital 20,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.* To acquire and carry on a steel manufacturing business at Sheffield. The subscribers (who take one share each) are:—J. N. Askham, Sheffield; P. N. Askham, Sheffield; R. H. Wilson, Sheffield; L. Bishop, 28, Budge-row; R. Gordon, New Maldon; C. Phillips, 20, Bucklersbury; F. Hurford, 5, Ebenezer Buildings.

**THE COLOUR PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY (Limited).**—Capital 25,000*l.*, in shares of 5*l.* and 1*l.* To carry on the business of photographers, engravers, printers, publishers, &c. The subscribers (who take one share each) are:—F. Hervey, 3, Fairholm Road; C. H. Moore, Broxbourne; J. Peters, 125, Liverpool-street; J. S. Hooper, 31, Gloster Gardens; W. W. Taylor, 13, Ladbroke Gardens; E. Gilbert, 187, Upper Thames-street; W. Taylor, Westcomb.

**THE HINGAJEA TEA COMPANY (Limited).**—Capital 40,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.* To acquire land situate in the district of Sylhet, Assam, for the purpose of carrying on the business connected with a tea company. The subscribers (who take one share each) are:—P. A. Butler, 40, Queen's Gate-terrace; R. Paley, 6, Grosvenor Gardens; A. Bryans, Foot's Cray; W. Gow, 87, Great Tower-street; R. Buchanan, 57, Gracechurch-street; W. Drew, 42, Orsett-terrace; V. Scholch, 42, Sloane-street.

**THE POTOSI GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).**—Capital 350,000*l.*, in shares of 1*l.* To acquire a certain property situated in Guyana, Venezuela, belonging to S. F. Somes, and any other properties or estates. The extent of the foregoing property embraces an area of about seven square miles, the principal quartz lodes being the Chile, the Peru, the San Antonio, the Potosi, the Socorro, the Laguna, and the New lodes. To win, open, develop, and work these and any other mines, and generally to carry on the business of a gold mining company in all branches. The subscribers (who take one share each) are:—E. Lucas, Brighton, assayer; G. Duff, 58, Queen's Gate, occupation; W. Nevett, 38, Bishopgate-street, merchant; H. Scriven, 34, Great St. Helen's, banker; J. Bryce, 42, New Broad-street, accountant; R. T. Hattey, 16, Devonshire-square, solicitor; T. Homes, 55, Old Broad-street, merchant. A director's qualification is fixed at shares or stock to the value of 500*l.* The board not to consist of more than nine members or less than three.

**ENGLISH AND FRENCH COLLIERIES COMPANY (Limited).**—Capital 180,000*l.*, in shares of 20*l.* To purchase or otherwise acquire collieries, mines, or mineral properties in the United Kingdom, France, or elsewhere. To work, explore, develop, and maintain the mines, properties, and works of the company, and to carry on the business of miners, smelters, colliery proprietors, and coal merchants, manufacturers of fire-brick, coke, patent fuel, &c. The subscribers (who take one share each) are:—J. Wall, 14, Walbrook, financial agent; A. O. Bowman, 19, Portland Terrace, chocolate manufacturer; G. Broughton, 35, White Lion-street, clerk; C. R. Dawes, 75, Gracechurch-street, auctioneer; E. P. Kidson, Brixton, clerk; A. Tapeck, 33, Midway Grove, surveyor; T. H. Bennett, 8, Fenchurch-buildings, chemical merchant. The number of directors must not be less than three or more than ten. Qualification 20 shares.

**THE ANGLO-AMERICAN BRUSH ELECTRIC LIGHT CORPORATION (Limited).**—Capital 800,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.* To manufacture and sell all kinds of electrical apparatus, appliances, and instruments. The subscribers (who take one share each) are:—F. Nettlefold, Norwood; H. W. Taylor, M.P., Edmonton; J. S. Setton, Sydenham; J. Childs, Clapham Common; F. G. Stuard, 14, St. James's Square; W. Ladd, Beak-street; W. Bullivant, 72, Mark-lane; T. J. Montgomery, Richmond.

**ASHWORTH AND COMPANY (Limited).**—Capital 35,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.* To carry on the business of paper-making, cotton-spinning, &c. The subscribers (who take one share each) are:—R. Ashworth, Newchurch; J. Nasmith, Longsight; John Oliver, Manchester; Joseph Nasmith, Manchester; W. Darling, Keighley; W. Heathcote, Manchester; G. Heathcote, Manchester.

**THE TRANSIT ASSOCIATION (Limited).**—Capital 25,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.* To carry on a business of carriers by land or water in any part of the world; the establishment and working of lines of steam ships or sailing vessels in connection with such business. The sub-

scribers (who take one share each) are:—B. E. Greenfield, Willemsen; G. C. Newburn, 27, Leadenhall-street; E. Walker, 11, Leadenhall-street; E. W. Berryman, 27, Leadenhall-street; J. Brown, 60, Fenchurch-street; E. S. Curwen, 19, Change-alley; A. B. Brown, 60, Fenchurch-street.

## PROVINCIAL STOCK AND SHARE MARKETS.

**CORNISH MINE SHARE MARKET.**—Messrs. ABBOTT and WICKETT, stock and share brokers, Redruth (Dec. 9), write:—Only a limited business has been transacted during the past week, and there has been but little disposition on the part of the public to buy or sell. Yesterday West Peavor shares were freely bought, but the weakness in the tin market has checked the enquiry. Closing quotations subjoined:—Blue Hills, 3½ to 4; Carn Brea, 98 to 100; Cook's Kitchen, 10 to 10½; Dolcoath, 56½ to 57; East Pool, 35½ to 36; Mellanar, 4½ to 5; New Cook's Kitchen, 6½ to 7; North Bury, 2½ to 2½; Pen-an-drea, 1½ to 1½; Pen-ar-dra, 10 to 10½; Santa Gertrude, 175 to 180; South Condurow, 10½ to 11; South Crofty, 10 to 11; South Frances, 10 to 10½; Tincroft, 19½ to 20; West Basset, 15 to 15½; West Poldice, 3½ to 4; West Peavor, 16 to 16½; West Frances, 11 to 12; West Tolgus, 46 to 50; West Seton, 16 to 18; Wheal Agar, 6 to 6½; Wheal Basset, 5½ to 6; Wheal Grenville, 10½ to 10½; Wheal Kitty, 4½ to 4½; Wheal Peavor, 28½ to 29; Wheal Prussia, 1½ to 2; Wheal Uny, 4½ to 4½.

—Mr. S. J. DAVEY, mine share dealer, Redruth (Dec. 9), writes:—An improvement in our market in the early part of the week was soon followed by a decline, after which prices again advanced. Part of this advance has since been lost, and to-day prices are easier, but there is not much stock offering at the close of the market. The tin standards have not been altered since last week. The following are to-day's prices:—Blue Hills, 3½ to 4; Carn Brea, 98 to 100; Cook's Kitchen, 10 to 10½; Dolcoath, 56½ to 57; East Pool, 35½ to 36; Mellanar, 4½ to 5; New Cook's Kitchen, 6½ to 7; North Bury, 2½ to 2½; Pen-an-drea, 1½ to 1½; Pen-ar-dra, 10 to 10½; Santa Gertrude, 175 to 180; South Condurow, 10½ to 11; South Crofty, 10 to 11; South Frances, 10 to 10½; Tincroft, 19½ to 20; West Basset, 15 to 15½; West Poldice, 3½ to 4; West Peavor, 16 to 16½; West Frances, 11 to 12; West Tolgus, 46 to 50; West Seton, 16 to 18; Wheal Agar, 6 to 6½; Wheal Basset, 5½ to 6; Wheal Grenville, 10½ to 10½; Wheal Kitty, 4½ to 4½; Wheal Peavor, 28½ to 29; Wheal Prussia, 1½ to 2; Wheal Uny, 4½ to 4½.

—Mr. J. H. REYNOLDS, stock and share broker, Redruth (Dec. 9), writes:—During the week a steady business has been done in all the leading shares, but prices do not close at their best to-day. Subjoined are the closing quotations:—Blue Hills, 3½ to 4; Carn Brea, 98 to 100; Cook's Kitchen, 10 to 10½; Dolcoath, 56½ to 57; East Pool, 35½ to 36; Mellanar, 4½ to 5; New Cook's Kitchen, 6½ to 7; North Bury, 2½ to 2½; Pen-an-drea, 1½ to 1½; Pen-ar-dra, 10 to 10½; Santa Gertrude, 175 to 180; South Condurow, 10½ to 11; South Crofty, 10 to 11; South Frances, 10 to 10½; Tincroft, 19½ to 20; West Basset, 15 to 15½; West Poldice, 3½ to 4; West Peavor, 16 to 16½; West Frances, 11 to 12; West Tolgus, 46 to 50; West Seton, 16 to 18; Wheal Agar, 6 to 6½; Wheal Basset, 5½ to 6; Wheal Grenville, 10½ to 10½; Wheal Kitty, 4½ to 4½; Wheal Peavor, 28½ to 29; Wheal Prussia, 1½ to 2; Wheal Uny, 4½ to 4½.

—Mr. JOHN CARTER, mine share dealer, Camborne (Dec. 9), writes:—The share market has been fairly active during the week, and prices have fluctuated, but the recent rise is generally well maintained. Dolcoath shares have been in good demand for investment. At the meeting on Monday next the usual 20s. per share dividend is expected. The mine continues to look well throughout. There is no change in the tin standards. Subjoined are the closing prices:—Blue Hills, 3½ to 4; Carn Brea, 98 to 100; Cook's Kitchen, 10 to 10½; Dolcoath, 56½ to 57; East Pool, 35½ to 36; Mellanar, 4½ to 5; New Cook's Kitchen, 6½ to 7; North Bury, 2½ to 2½; Pen-an-drea, 1½ to 1½; Pen-ar-dra, 10 to 10½; Santa Gertrude, 175 to 180; South Condurow, 10½ to 11; South Crofty, 10 to 11; South Frances, 10 to 10½; Tincroft, 19½ to 20; West Basset, 15 to 15½; West Poldice, 3½ to 4; West Peavor, 16 to 16½; West Frances, 11 to 12; West Tolgus, 46 to 50; West Seton, 16 to 18; Wheal Agar, 6 to 6½; Wheal Basset, 5½ to 6; Wheal Grenville, 10½ to 10½; Wheal Kitty, 4½ to 4½; Wheal Peavor, 28½ to 29; Wheal Prussia, 1½ to 2; Wheal Uny, 4½ to 4½.

—Mr. M. W. BAWDEN, Liskeard (Dec. 9), writes:—The mining market has been less active during the past week, and most shares fully maintain their prices, although tin has shown a slight but temporary reduction. Subjoined are the closing prices:—Bedford United, ½ to 1; Carn Brea, 100 to 102; Gunnislake (Clitters), 3½ to 3½; Cook's Kitchen, 10 to 10½; Dolcoath, 57 to 57½; Drake Walls, 1½ to 1½; Devon Consols, 13 to 13½; Devon United, 1½ to 2; East Croft, 1½ to 1½; East Croft, 1½ to 1½; East Herodsfoot, ½ to ½; East Pool, 35 to 35½; Gawton United, 1½ to 1½; Glasgow Caradon, 1½ to 1½; Herodsfoot, ½ to 1; Hingston Down, 1½ to 1½; Marke Valley, 2 to 2½; New West Caradon, ½ to 1; North Herodsfoot, ½ to ½; Old Gunnislake, ½ to ½; Phoenix United, 2½ to 3; Prince of Wales, ½ to 1; South Caradon, 60 to 62½; South Condurow, 10½ to 11; South Croft, 1½ to 1½; South Crofty, 10 to 10½; South Devon United, 1½ to 1½; South Frances, 10½ to 11; Tincroft, 19½ to 20; West Basset, 15 to 15½; West Caradon, 2 to 2½; West Frances, 11 to 11½; West Mary Ann, ½ to 1; West Phoenix, 1½ to 2; West Peavor, ½ to ½; West Tolgus, 46 to 50; Wheal Agar, 6½ to 6½; Wheal Fortesque, 1½ to 2; Wheal Grenville, 4½ to 5; Wheal Grenville, 10½ to 11; Wheal Kitty, 4½ to 4½; Wheal Jane, ½ to ½; Wheal Hony and Trellawny, 2½ to 2½; Wheal Peavor, 28½ to 29; Wheal Uny, 4½ to 5.

**MANCHESTER.**—Messrs. JOSEPH R. and W. P. BAINES, sharebrokers, Queen's Chambers, Market-street (Dec. 9), write:—A strong tone has pervaded the market during the past week, and the movements generally have tended against buyers. The price of money has been an important factor on the late advance in prices, and it has been anticipated on money becoming dearer the speculative stocks would be ad-

versely influenced; but on the advance of the Bank Rate to-day figures for the stocks most generally dealt in on speculative accounts have not only been maintained but in some cases fresh upward movement is noticeable. It seems most probable, however, that towards settling day, when arrangements have to be made at the new figure for discounts, that a curtailment of "bull" operations will be attempted, and some falling off may occur in values of those stocks which have of late been heavily bought. It can hardly be taken that money is becoming more wanted in commercial pursuits when the Board of Trade Returns are considered; if it were so that would be sufficient explanation of prices rising in the face of tightening money, but as it is it seems only likely that heavily bought stocks must recede unless money again becomes easier.

**BANKS** have produced about an average amount of business, and prices obtained are in most cases advances on those ruling a week since. The alterations which changes for the better in great majority, the only instance of decline being National Provincial Ordinary, which quote ½ down, though they have shown advance during the week. The cases in which better quotations rule are:—Manchester and Liverpool District ½, National Provincial (new) ½—and they have been still higher at one time—Bank of Liverpool ½, Manchester and County ½, Lancashire and Yorkshire Bank ½, Liverpool Commercial ½, and Union Bank of Manchester ½ higher.

**INSURANCE** have shown some little activity both in transactions and quotations. The former show prices realised in almost all cases in sellers' favour, and the latter evince a general upward tendency. The following are higher:—Liverpool and London and Globe ½, Lancashire and Yorkshire Accident ¾, Queen's Boiler Insurance and Steam-Power ¼, National Boiler ½, Imperial Marine ½, London and Staffordshire Fire ¼, and Maritime ¼. Lower: Royal Liverpool ½, Sea ¼, and Thames and Mersey ¼.

**COAL, IRON, &c., AND MINING.**—No great amount of business is reported in the shares of these undertakings, and prices realised where transactions are marked, except in the case of A. Knowles and Sons, do not show any marked movement. Knowles have receded rapidly, the extreme transactions showing a fall of 1½ without any intermediate rally. The alterations are irregular and are higher: Earle's Shipbuilding, 1½; Nant-y-Glo and Blaenau, pref., 1½; Llynvi Tondur, ½; Great Laxey Lead, ½; Patent Nut and Bolt, ½; and West Cumberland, ½. Lower: A. Knowles and Sons, 1½; Sheepbridge, ¼; Tharist Sulphur, ¼; Bolckow, fully paid, ¼; Cannell, ¼; Brown's, ¼; and Bilbau Iron, ¼.

**RAILWAYS.**—Since our last report there has been a general improvement in rails, with, perhaps, one exception, that being Brighton A, which appears as subject to fluctuations as ever, having been up to 15½ on Tuesday, and down to-day to 14½, with a very flat look out. The goods lines show prominently in the changes, Great Western being ½, London ½, and Midland ½ better, these, however, are rather under their highest, as yesterday large withdrawals of money caused all values to relapse, but the Bank Rate raised to 3 per cent., to-day has given an additional security to the "bulls." Americans have been adversely influenced by the large withdrawals of money from this side, but, on the whole, the alterations are higher in Eries, lower in Readings and Pennsylvanians. Atlantics were flat, but have recovered late on to-day. In Canadians the operations for the rise continue, Grand Trunk 1st and 2nd pref. being largely bought, in anticipation of receiving dividend in full; the latter will thus have to pay 7 per cent., or 3½ for the half-year. Great Western of Canada are ½ lower.

**HULL.**—Mr. W. FOWLER SUTTON, stock and share broker, St. Mary's Chambers (Dec. 9), writes:—The railway markets very firm early this week, but despite highly satisfactory and encouraging traffics yesterday they gave way somewhat heavily on fear of dearer money and the raising of the Bank Rates. This latter has to-day been realised by the raising of the rate to 3 per cent., but the event having been fully discounted an immediate rally was the consequence, and the closing prices, though not the best of the day, are above those of last night. Brighton, A, stock is flat, however, probably on fears of pawned stock coming out, but the state of the account will in all probability preclude any serious fall. Rumours are also being revived of fresh capital requirements. The feature of the week here has been the issue of the capital of the new Hull, Barnsley, and West Riding Junction Railway and Dock Company. It has met with extraordinary success, and it is estimated to have been subscribed thrice over. The excitement has been very great, and the local applications have far exceeded the most sanguine anticipations. Unofficially they have been dealt in at prices from 15s. to 17s. 6d. per share premium, the latter price being the latest, but as there will of necessity be numerous disappointed applicants who will wish to buy later a recovery in the premium is highly probable. Trunk stocks are firm, but while the first and second preference continue to advance, and have touched the abnormal figures of 103 and 94, the third preference and ordinary stock seem rather to drag at about 48½ and 25½. If seconds are worth 94, surely thirds should command a higher price than 48½. The gross increase in the traffic this half-year now amounts to about 150,000*l.* There has been less excitement in Turkish stocks, but prices keep tolerably firm. Local stocks firm. We quote—Hull Banks, 12; London and Yorkshire Bank, 31s. 6d.; Yorkshire Banks 22; Earle's Shipbuilding, 23; Hull Trams, 9½; Hull Docks, 88½.—F.S. Earle's dividend 5 per cent. per annum.

**NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE STOCK EXCHANGE.**—Messrs. SPENCE and INWICK, stock and share brokers, Grey-street (Dec. 9), write:—Firmness has been the characteristic of our market during the past week. Bede Metal and Chemicals shares are wanted at 1½ dis., whilst sellers ask 1 dis. Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co.'s 12½, paid shares stand at 4½ prem.; 20*l.* paid shares, 28½; and 5 per cent. preference shares, 20½. Consent Iron shares are a shade easier, business being done at 14½ prem. Consent Spanish Ore shares remain firm at 29s. 8d. Darlington Iron shares have recovered a little from the heavy fall that took place on the announcement of call, 14½ dis. being bid now, whilst they are offered at 14 dis. John Abbot and Co.'s shares are in good demand at quoted price (29 dis.), but at moment there are none offered. Orconera Iron Ore Company's fully paid up (5*l.*) 7 per cent.

From Mr. JOHN B. REYNOLDS:—Gold mines continue to be in fashion. It is the correct thing to go into mines which are far away from our shores. "Distance lends enchantment to the view." And there are some foreign mines yielding good results. It would be a sorry day in which there could be found no spirit of enterprise which would venture beyond the limits of our sea-girl isle. The gold as well as the silver, the iron, copper, and tin must be brought to light. Therefore let no one be loth to hinder this speculation, as now, as in olden days. When we the little boys we well remember that we quickly caught the English for "Experientia Docet," and now old men say that "A burnt child dreads the fire." But I really do not see why these little sentences should be brought out, particularly with regard to gold mines, excepting for one or two reasons; those reasons, however, are very honest. Still, who does not wish success to every new company, and who is not honestly floated? One failure may mean wide-spread ruin; and, on the other hand, one success may mean wide-spread benefit. Well, then, at this coming Christmas time be rushed every mine of ill-will, and whatever we may fear, let us cordially wish success to all.

The little Cornish mines must stand aside for the moment, but we will just have a look and see how they get on, notwithstanding. The various points in

# Sanderson and Company, Limited.

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862, 1867, 1877, and 1879.

CAPITAL £10,000, IN 2000 SHARES OF £5 EACH.

Of which the remaining 1560 shares are offered to the public for subscription at par, payable £1 on application, £2 on allotment. Further calls will not exceed £1 per share, at intervals of not less than three months. The full amount of shares may be paid up on allotment, if desired. Interest at Five per Cent. will be allowed on all payments in advance of calls. Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full.

## DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM D. BERRY, Esq., Huddersfield—MANAGING DIRECTOR.  
WILLIAM F. GILLHAM, Esq., Rydes Hill, Guildford, Surrey.  
The Rev. HENRY HUNNINGS, M.A., Rothwell, Leeds.  
HENRY MARRIOTT, Esq., Clara Street, Huddersfield.  
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SANDERSON, Esq., Telegraph Engineer, Huddersfield.

BANKERS—THE HUDDERSFIELD BANKING COMPANY, HUDDERSFIELD.

SOLICITORS—LEAROYD AND CO., Buxton Road, Huddersfield.

SECRETARY (pro tem.)—FRED CARTER, 4, Cloth Hall Street, Huddersfield.

REGISTERED OFFICE AND WORKS—THE FARADAY STEAM WORKS, FIRTH STREET, HUDDERSFIELD.

LONDON OFFICES—No. 44, ESSEX STREET, STRAND.

## ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company has been formed for the purpose of acquiring the business at present carried on at the Faraday Steam Works, Firth Street, Huddersfield, and at No. 44, Essex Street, Strand, London, under the style of "Sanderson and Company," as electric engineers, lightning conductor manufacturers, makers and fitters of electric bells, telephones, brass founders, and medieval metal workers, and manufacturers of all other electrical and pneumatic appliances, and all the goodwill, fixtures, fittings, stock-in-trade, book debts, machinery, plant, materials, and other interest, with all existing contracts and liabilities in any way belonging or appertaining thereto.

To do all things expedient for introducing and bringing into use electric force and power for producing light, to secure its adoption, and to manufacture, import, and supply all material necessary for the same, and for the manufacture of insulated wires and underground cables for general electric and telephonic purposes, as well as lightning conductors; and to acquire by original application or otherwise any Letters Patent, rights, privileges, or monopolies for the sale, use, or manufacture of or otherwise relating to any telephone or telephonic apparatus, or apparatus connected with electric lighting, or electric or pneumatic bells, or lightning conductors, or any other invention, instrument, apparatus or material connected with the same.

To take contracts for the repairing, pointing, or building of chimney shafts, church spires, or other buildings, and to manufacture, purchase, or acquire the requisite materials for the same, or in any way connected with the things before mentioned, or with such business.

To bring within the reach of the public the use of the telephone in all the operations of Government, commerce, and daily domestic life, without the intervention of a third person.

To establish and conduct in all parts of the United Kingdom telephone exchanges, wherever a sufficient number of subscribers can be found who are willing to avail themselves of them. For domestic purposes exchanges can be connected with any public buildings, cabstands, telegraph offices, police stations, fire stations, shops, &c.

To bring into use telephones for exclusive private use at the lowest cost. The company will provide and maintain speaking apparatus within a radius of one mile of all their exchanges at a low annual rental, with a slight increase for each additional mile of such radius, which increased charge will be reduced whenever new exchanges are opened at a diminished mileage distance.

To do all such things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

Purchasing under very exceptional circumstances, the company has acquired upon the most favourable terms the whole of the present property, consisting of plant and machinery, fixtures, contracts on hand, and other assets.

The vendor having every confidence in the future prospects of the company retains a very substantial interest in the company. List of subscriptions to exchanges and rentals of private stations may be had on application at the offices of the company.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association, and the agreement with Mr. William F. Gillham and Mr. William D. Berry, can be seen at the offices of the company, and copies of the prospectus and forms of application for shares, or any further information, may be obtained at the offices of the company, and also of the bankers, solicitors, and secretary.

Early application is necessary to secure allotment. The list of applications will remain open until the 17th day of January next. FRED. CARTER, Secretary (pro tem.)

railways, the metal trade, and remarks on the mineral phenomena of Wheal Rose, Sitchney now belonging to the Lomax Mine Company. Messrs. Thompson and Son, Plymouth, are the publishers, and their advertisement will be found in another column.

At Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 1536 tons of ore of 8½ average produce, and containing 131 tons 3 cwt. of fine copper, were sold for 7477. 17s., being 44. 17s. 4d. per ton of ore, 11s. 5d. per unit, or 57. 0s. 3d. per ton of fine copper in the ore, and an average standard of 82. 13s. for 9 per cent. produce. Subjoined are the particulars of the two last sales:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Perton.	Per unit.	Ore copper.
Nov. 9	1839	82 13 0	9½	£5 4 7	11s. 0d.	£54 19 8
Dec. 7	1536	82 13 0	8½	4 17 4	11 5	57 0 3

Compared with the last sale, the advance has been in the standard 2. 19s. 2d., and in the price per ton of ore about 5s. The Betts Cove ore gave average produce 7 7-16, and realised 11s. 4½d. per unit; Caveira, produce 8½, per unit 10s. 10d.; Berehaven, produce 7 15-16; per unit 12s. 2d.; Union, produce 8½, per unit 11s. 5½d. There will be no sale on Dec. 21.

WEST CARADON.—Gilpin's lode in the adit level continues to be worth fully 30¢ per fathom. During the past week a stone of rich grey copper ore, weighing nearly 2 cwt. was broken from the lode. A sample of the ore, on assay, gave a produce of 63 per cent. for copper. Search is now being made for this lode in the 17th level adit, and the agent is sanguine of success.

EAST BOTALLACK.—The starting of the pumping-engine at this mine was celebrated on Dec. 3. The engine is a 16-horse power horizontal, and erected as a permanent winding-engine, with a 10-ton boiler, but at present it is used as a pumping as well as a winding engine. Everything, however, is so arranged that when the mine is sunk to such a depth as to necessitate the erection of a more powerful pumping-engine, the work of transferring the duty from the one engine to the other can be accomplished without any difficulty or loss of time. The engine worked very smoothly, making sixteen 8-ft. strokes in a minute, and emptying the shaft at the rate of 230,000 gallons in 24 hours. The engineer was congratulated on the start.

PETROLEUM.—According to American intelligence the production of petroleum averaged about 2,055,030 barrels per month, or about 68,501 barrels of 42 gallons per day. The number of producing wells is about 13,825, and the average stock on hand is usually about 15,216,339 barrels.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF COLORADO.—A month ago, when Capt. P. N. Mackay, formerly of the Comstock, but now of Colorado, was here, his attention was called to a report made by the secretary of the Chrysolite Silver Mining Company, Drake McKay, and published in the New York Tribune, in which he stated that last September several experts, including Capt. P. N. Mackay, had confirmed the reports of Keys, Raymond, and Low. Indignant at seeing such a statement, Capt. Mackay immediately denied it in the Salt Lake Tribune. He states that he went to New York in September and reported to friends the result of the examination. The opinion expressed to friends was that both these properties, and mining property generally in Leadville, were greatly over-estimated, and the reports of professional experts greatly exaggerated. He concludes by stating that, instead of confirming the reports of Keys, Raymond, and Low, his estimates are at total variance with theirs, as appears in the published reports.

Mr. T. J. O'Donnell writes that no man of practical mining knowledge doubts the future greatness of Colorado's mining resources, and that the explorations so far made scratchers on the surface of a mineral belt running north-east and south-west across the whole State. It therefore behoves everyone who has the good of this great industry at heart, and hopes to see it fostered and developed to what it is capable of being, to prevent a repetition of the schemes which have temporarily injured, and would, but for its inherent greatness, have utterly destroyed its reputation.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING COMPANY.—It is remarked that the very magnitude and comprehensiveness of Mr. Gowen's scheme creates some distrust as to its prospects of success among many persons who have either not taken the trouble to understand it, or have not realised that partial and tentative measures may not be sufficient to avert a return of embarrassment. The proposal is quite a practical one, although, perhaps, it can only be carried out gradually by the four processes of voluntary exchange, purchase in the market, redemption by drawings at par (according to powers), and by lapse of existing engagements. The proposed increase of open capital by the "deferred" issue aids the consolidation scheme by making the position of the remaining capital more secure, while at the same time the prospects of the new issue are greatly enhanced by the reduction of prior charges to be effected.

C. H. WALKER AND CO.,  
MINING AGENTS AND ENGINEER,  
VALPARAISO AND SANTIAGO,  
CHILE.

HENRY WIGGIN AND CO.  
(LATE EVANS AND ASKIN).  
NICKEL AND COBALT REFINERS  
BIRMINGHAM.

JACKSON AND BUTTERFIELD,  
ANALYSTS AND ASSAYERS,  
Assays or Complete Analyses made of Copper, Silver, Lead, Zinc, Tin, and other Ores. ASSAYING TAUGHT.  
106, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

operation at East Pool are worth 800¢ per fathom in the aggregate. The dividends are 4¢ per share per annum. The price of the shares is about 36¢. As was reported at the West Kitty meeting, ore ground to the value of 1900¢, about had been laid open in two months, and it is certain that handsome profits will be made in the not far distant future. This mine is selling for about 15,000¢, having reached the point which it has cost over 20,000¢ to see. West Kitty is likely to be the prize—or, at any rate, one of the prizes—of 1881. Let this be noted. New Kitty has in itself all the elements of great success, but its prosperous neighbour must throw additional lustre upon it. We have not heard the last of West Basset and South Frances amalgamation. Wheel Sisters shares, with others, are, for some reason or other, quite overlooked, and it is likely that there are many Cornish mines which will have a rise of more than 50 per cent. on present prices before 1881 closes. The history of these undertakings is very wonderful, and history repeats itself. We need not point to the failures. They can be accounted for. Bad management and want of enterprise have combined to ruin nearly all. Than at present the management of our good mines in Cornwall and Devon was never so good, and the determined spirit to succeed, if success be possible, never so forceful.

## THE VAN MINES.—MONTHLY REPORT.

Dec. 9.—The 120 and west is steadily improving. We are now in a regular change of ground. The lode to-day is worth for lead ore 30 cwt. per cubic fathom for width carried. Another 2 fms. driving will put us under the winze sinking below the 105, 100 fms. west of shaft. We shall then rise as far as necessary to meet the winze, and when communication is effected we shall set a pair of men to prove the width and value of the lode. The 105 west is still suspended, and the men are engaged taking down the lode west of the 150 fm. winze, where it is worth about 1 ton of lead ore per cubic fathom. The 100 fm. winze, sinking below the 105 west, is down 10½ fms.; lode worth for the part carried 2 tons per cubic fathom. We hope to effect communication with the 120 in about five weeks from this date. The 90 is now within 15 fms. of reaching Edwards's shaft. At several points where tried in the footwall the lode is productive. On Monday next we shall commence crossing to prove its value. I have no particular change to report in any of the stopes, as they continue to yield very much the same as reported in my last. I have re-started one of the old stopes in the back of the 75 west with eight men, at 50s. per fathom. In the last two months the quantity of ore-stuff broken and sent to surface was 5440 tram loads.—North Lode: We have crossed 69 ft. from the first joint met with, and to correspond with the conditions, or rather the distances crossed through in the trial cross-cut driven at East Van, we have about 9 ft. more to cross to reach the main or north part of the lode. There is already a marked change in the ground, which has become of a much more lodey character. All other underground work is proceeding with usual regularity. At surface everything is going on regularly. Our sales this month are 300 tons of lead and 100 tons of blende. Five of our boilers have been thoroughly inspected by the Boiler Insurance Company's inspector, and I am sure you will be pleased to learn that his report of their condition is, upon the whole, very satisfactory. I shall prepare as many of the remaining nine boilers as I can possibly spare for inspection at his next visit.—W. H. WILLIAMS.

## FOREIGN MINES.

RICHMOND CONSOLIDATED.—Telegram from the mine at Eureka, Nevada: Week's run, \$55,000, from 961 tons of ore. Refinery, \$48,000.

R. Bickel, Nov. 17.—I send you report of the different operations for the past week. The Lizette Tunnel cross-cut has been drifted 18 ft. in favourable ground. The 200 north cross-cut has been extended 10 ft. without any change to mention. The 500 north from No. 14 chamber has been advanced 21 ft.; ground broken and favourable for drifting. The 600 main west drift has been extended 26 ft., ground in present end firmer. The 600 north from No. 14 chute has been drifted 16 ft. without any material change. The 600 south from west drift has been advanced 10 ft. in useful ground. The main shaft has been put to explore on the favourable indications on the eastern side. The 600 south on fissure has been extended 22 ft. in favourable looking limestone for ore. The 700 west from shaft has been extended 9 ft. in hard limestone. The 700 north-west from winze has been drifted 21 ft. in broken limestone. The 700 south-east from winze has been advanced 13 ft. in hard ground. The 800 west drift has been drifted 2 ft. in very hard limestone. The 800 north-west, on fissure, has been extended 22 ft.; ground favourable for drifting, and the fissure well defined and regular, with better looking limestone on the eastern side. The 900 west drift has been advanced 8 ft. without any change to mention. The 900 north-west, on fissure, has been extended 19 ft.; this fissure is turning to the west and ground favourable. The 900 winze has been sunk 7 ft., now down to a total depth of 30 ft.; the fissure is still well-defined and promising. The chambers are looking very well and turning out the usual quantity of ore of fair grade.

BIRDSEYE CREEK.—Telegram from Mr. J. S. Goodwin: The gross returns of the week up to Nov. 10, 1880, are remitted to you, £9000.

GOREGUM GOLD MINING COMPANY OF INDIA.—Telegram from Colonel Berezoff: I have commenced crushing; it is too soon to report result. Tables, blankets, not half charged, and mercury unseasoned. The expected result is 1 oz. per ton. Will wire result after washing up.

PESTARENA UNITED GOLD.—Produce for the month of November 616 ozs. 1 dwt. 7 grs. of gold; the average yield per ton of ore treated being 12 dwts. 9 grs.

ALMADA AND TRIUNFO CONSOLIDATED.—Telegram from Mr. J. H. Clemens, agent Nov. 18: We have remitted Messrs. Waddell and Co., \$2000, for the sum total of produce amounting to 22000 (through Melchers). Profit for October, \$6000. The sum total of produce amounting to 22000 (through Melchers). Profit for October, \$6000. The sum total of produce amounting to 22000 (through Melchers). Profit for October, \$6000.

PIERREFITTE.—Dec. 4: The manager reports—No. 1 stope, over No. 1 level, yields 7½ tons of lead ore and blende per fathom; No. 2, below No. 1 level, 8 tons; No. 3, 16 tons; No. 4, 12 tons; No. 5, 8½ tons; No. 6, 8½ tons; No. 7, 9 tons; No. 8, 5 tons.

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## Mining Correspondence.

## BRITISH MINES.

**ABERLYN.**—John Roberts, Dec. 8: We have just passed through a well-defined wall in the valley cross-cut, and on the other side the ground is more knotty and not so stratified as it was, and more blende not only in the cleavages but through the stone. There is no change in the No. 3 cross-cut, and the No. 2 end is much the same as reported last week. The part of the lode we are carrying is chiefly quartz, with a little blende.

**ASSHETON.**—J. Garland, Dec. 8: The driving of the 60, east of the boundary shaft, has been resumed; the lode has not been cut through, but as far as cut into it shows a little blende and spots of lead ore; the level is being driven by four men, at 9 ft. per fathom. The cross-cut a few fathoms behind the end has been extended 4 fms. 4 ft. 4 in., the last 7 ft. being beyond the cauter branch, and in very hard rock. As there are no indications of any further portion of the lode driving has been discontinued.

**BEDFORD UNITED.**—R. Goldworthy, Dec. 8: There is no alteration in the mine since the report for the meeting. We are making good progress in sinking Macallan's shaft on the Bridge lode.

**BELOWDALE.**—J. H. Colles, Dec. 8: All is going on well, and we are gradually increasing the quantities of stuff under treatment, and this much more rapidly than our cost is increasing. The carpenters have been busy in repairing the dressing-floors, making new wagons, &c., so that we are still working only 24 heads of stamps; these stamped 170 tons of stuff last week, or an average of 28 tons per 24 hours, which I think is very good work indeed, though we may probably exceed this by-and-by.

**BLAEN CAELAN UNITED.**—J. Fell, Dec. 9: I regret to say that after sending last week's report our pumping line of rods broke and hindered us until yesterday, as the water filled the 30 fm. level whilst the wire rope and pulley stands were being repaired. There is no change underground.

**BLUE HILLS.**—S. Bennetts, R. Harris, Dec. 4: The lode in the 80 west is small. In the east end it is improving as the end leaves the gossan referred to last week, and is now worth 1 ft. per fathom. At the Blue Burrow shaft both the 42 east and west ends are producing low quality tinstuff. The 30 east is worth 5 ft. 10 ft. per fathom.

**BODIDRIS.**—H. Hotchkiss, Dec. 10: The sinking of Meadow shaft below the 110 is progressing satisfactorily; the nature of the rock is a beautiful white limestone, laced with spar. The winze sinking on the lode is also going down at fair speed. Since we struck the white limestone on the hanging side the lode has become somewhat narrower, and the footwall is now nearly vertical: width of the lode 2 ft., with a nice mixture of blende and spots of lead ore. The 60, east of new shaft, is gradually improving for lead ore as we advance, the forebrest of which contains a very nice sprinkling of that mineral, and presents a very promising appearance. The 17 east, which is little in advance of the 60 end, is looking much better for lead ore to-day than it has for several days past, and has every appearance of a further improvement.

**BWLOH UNITED.**—N. Bray, Dec. 8: The 100 driving east is without any change to notice in the prospects; lode still large, and taking a little more northerly. In the drive at the 50 on the slide we occasionally meet with small strings of lead and quartz, but see no trace of the lode yet making off in its ordinary direction. The drive at the 50 and 60 are quite up to their former yield; worth from 10 to 12 cwt. per fathom. The men are getting on pretty well with clearing and securing the ground towards the slope in the back of the 30, but it will take some little time yet to timber the ground and get it into good working order.

**CAMBRIAN MINES.**—L. Glanville, Dec. 4: Esgair Fraith—Eastern Shaft: The lode at the shaft sinking below the 105 yard level has slightly improved this week, and will now produce about 3 cwt. of rich copper ore per yard. The lode in the 105 yard level, driving east, will yield 2 tons of copper and lead ore per yard. The lode in the 70 yard level, driving east, is composed of gossan, peacock copper, and large quantities of green carbonate of copper ore. We have holed the slope above the 105 to the 85 yard level, east of shaft.

**CARN CAMBORNE.**—R. Southey, W. C. Vivian, Dec. 7: Last setting day the following bargains were set:—Rise in back of 85, on south lode, by six men, at 18 ft. per fathom; three boys to be employed to work the air machinery, half the cost of which is to be paid by the adventurers, the rise to be 10 ft. per fathom, and any length over this to be paid for as stopping at 7 ft. 10 ft. per fathom. Sink in the bottom of the 70 fm. level, on south lode, by four men, at 12 ft. per fathom, the sink to be carried not less than 3 ft. long, and the takers to slope eastward from present bottom about 9 ft., before commencing to sink, at 8 ft. per fathom. The 60 fm. level to drive east of engine-shaft, on north branch of north lode, by two men, at 9 ft. 10 ft. per fathom. The summen finished the pit on Saturday last, and have commenced further sinking. The ore from the rise in the back of 85, broken up and bearing, has been brought to surface; it is the best pile of copper ore yet set up, and there are rich lumps of tinstone amongst it. There is a better lode in the rise at present than we have had before. In the slope in the bottom of the 70 over the rise, preparatory for sinking, we have discovered a splice of lode to the south, with patches of copper ore in it, but it is richer in tin. We may hope, therefore, that we shall have a tolerable good lode through from one place to the other. In the 60, east of engine-shaft on north lode, we think the appearances are slightly improving. The lode is about 2 ft. wide, and we are finding spots of copper ore in it. The tribute pitch in back of 50 fm. level, east of engine-shaft, on north lode, is producing copper ore just as it has done.

**CARNARVON COPPER.**—J. Roberts, Dec. 8: There is some nice copper in the 90 east, and the ground still looking very kindly. We are now approaching the rim of ore ground. The sump in the bottom of the 38, Cae-y-groes, is just the same as I reported last week, worth about 1½ ton of ore per fathom. We shall draw up a pile of ore from here to-day. We are very busy clearing out the 46, which was filled with stuff.

**CLEMENTINA.**—J. Roberts, W. Sandoe, Dec. 8: Monthly Report: The end at the 34 is producing a little lead, but we expect that we shall have 2 or 3 fms. more to drive to get to the run of lead gone down in the bottom of the north slope. We have stopped a great many fathoms of ground in the back of the 34, but they have not been quite so valuable as they were. Of course the lode is subject to being pinched up, but as there is a great deal of ground yet to be taken away both north and south we may yet, and we believe we shall, have a great deal of good ore ground.

**CROOK BURN.**—Wm. Vipond, Dec. 4: Special Report: At the request of and in company with Mr. Robinson I visited this mine yesterday. The object for which the present shaft was begun seems to be in a fair way of being realised, as a strong, fine looking vein has been cut in the sinking. It has a good deal of hade, or underlay, and will apparently soon be out of the shaft on the south side; it is evidently an east and west vein, but what throw it may have has not yet been ascertained. From its appearance and bearing, as far as it can be seen at present, I am strongly inclined to think it may be the same vein that they have in the Hood Craig level, and for which they are sinking for there, intending to move and work it in the lower beds. It would be presumptuous to say that it is really the same vein from only seeing it in the Crook Burn shaft, but they seem to agree in many points; but too little of it is seen yet to give a positive opinion of this. From the appearance of the vein in the place I think it is very likely to prove productive in the limestone below; at any rate, it proves that the shaft is going down among the vein it was started for, and when the bottom of the limestone is reached it will be known what way to cross-cut at once into this vein and prove its value. The shaft is sinking now in what I believe to be the Tyne bottom plate; it is about 3 fms. into this, and making good progress—I should think 8 fms. more, or perhaps less than this, will put the shaft down to the top of the Tyne bottom limestone. This is a productive sill, and I would strongly recommend the cross-cuts and opening levels to be set away at the bottom of this, where you will be certain there is a sill above that will be likely to yield something good for the company from the present vein and the others that must be near the shaft. The pumping machinery seems to be working very well, and a short time ought to put the shaft down to where you can begin driving off with confidence. In conclusion, I beg to say that I have a better opinion of the place now than I ever had before the shaft was commenced. There is a promising looking vein already met with, and several more that cannot be far from the shaft, and if you only persevere, and put the shaft down to the proper depth, I have little doubt but the company will meet with the success they may expect.

**CWM PRYF.**—Abraham Francis, Dec. 9: The tributaries are opening on a rich course of silver-lead ore under the deep adit level. They have also a good lode over the midway level, and under the No. 2 adit east of rise. The underground bargains never looked so well as they do at present. Machinery in good order, and working well.

**DENBIGHSHIRE CONSOLIDATED.**—A. Francis, R. Prince, Dec. 8: We are now driving west from the north cross-cut on the 112, and the lode shows every appearance of being very favourable indeed. In the 78 west we are fairly in the heart of the productive ground as worked from the level above. The three stops in the 112 main lode east are yielding very rich ore, and there seems not only a prospect of their continuing to yield but an improvement in the same.

**D'ERESBY CONSOLS.**—J. Roberts, W. Sandoe, Dec. 8: The eastern end is looking a little better for lead. The western is much the same as reported last week; lode about 1½ ft. wide, with spots of lead. There is a branch of lead in the pitch about 3 in. wide.

**D'ERESBY MOUNTAIN.**—J. Roberts, W. Sandoe, Dec. 8: Monthly Report: At the No. 6 we have driven into the lode 2½ fms. You will remember that on the face of the lode there was a fine rib of lead, mixed with blende, and for the first 4 ft. driving we had a good lode for lead and blende. Since then we have been in a poor part of the lode, composed of spar and compact slate rock, with only occasional patches of lead. The end is now getting better, which we consider to be a good indication, as it shows the lode to be more porous. We consider we have 3 fms. more at least to reach the footwall, and we have always been impressed from what we see about the old men's workings that the main body of lead is on that side of the lode; we are pushing it on with a full party of six men. On the western side of the workings in the slope we are stripping down the side towards the heading on a branch of ore worth 1 ton of lead to the fathom, which is dropping towards the footwall, and there is every probability that this is leading to a course of ore on that side of the lode which has not been seen by us below No. 4. The large stops are producing good leadstuff worth about 1 ton per cubic fathom. The dressing machinery is working well, and we purpose sampling a parcel next week. We are adapting the old engine as an auxiliary to the water-wheel. We have had this engine thoroughly repaired, and we believe it will work well. We are fixing frames for driving gear, and shall soon get the whole ready.

**DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.**—Isaac Richards, Dec. 9: Wheel Josiah, New South Lode Shaft: In the 144 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, peach, mudioc, and a little copper ore. Wheel Emma, Inclined Shaft: In the 130 east, east of Dawe's cross-cut, the drive is being continued by the side of the lode, the ground proving tolerably favourable for progress. In the cross-cut south at the 137 east no other portion of the lode having been met with driving eastward on the course of the new south lode, it has been commenced, and extended from the cross-cut 2 ft., where it presents the same very fine appearance as at the point of intersection, being composed of strong capel, quartz, peach, fluor, prlan, mudioc, and a small quantity of good quality copper ore. New Shaft, New South Lode: In the 235 west the lode, 6 ft. of which is being carried, continues of great promise, being composed of capel, quartz, peach, prlan, and copper ore; worth 2 tons or 6 ft., and 5 tons of mudioc per fathom. In Hockaday's winze in the bottom of the 190 west, the lode part carried, 3 ft. wide, is composed of capel, quartz, peach, mudioc, and a small quantity of copper ore. The 175 west, east of Bartlett's winze on the north part of the lode, has

been communicated with the new shaft. This communication has been effected by the aid of the Darlington rock-drill, which machine will now be available for use on the 205 west, and preparations are being made for its transfer to this very important point of operation. In the 115 east the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, peach, mudioc, and some copper ore of good quality. In the cross-cut south at the 100 east the south part of the lode has been cut through, proving 3½ ft. wide, and composed of capel, quartz, peach, mudioc, and a little copper ore. Driving eastward on its course has been commenced, and judging from its very promising appearance an early improvement may fairly be expected. In the 90 east the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of capel, peach, mudioc, and a little copper ore of good quality.—Railway Shaft: In the 190 the drive is being carried by the side of the lode. In the cross-cut north at the 190 west the ground is favourable for progress and highly mineralised. In James's winze in the bottom of the 175 east, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 4 tons of copper ore or 12 ft., and 5 tons of mudioc per fathom. In the 175 west, west of Floyd's cross-cut, the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, peach, mudioc, and some good quality copper ore. In the 180, west of Champion's cross-cut, the lode is 5 ft. wide, and of a very fine character and description, being composed of capel, quartz, peach, prlan, and copper ore; worth 4 tons or 12 ft., and 5 tons of mudioc per fathom. In Clarke's winze in the bottom of the 145 west, the lode is 5 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, peach, mudioc, and some copper ore of good quality.—Watson's: The work in connection with cutting of flats, at 106 ft., continues to progress satisfactorily. The lode in the 78, west of the engine-shaft, is 3 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, peach, mudioc, and a little copper ore.

**DUBBY SYKE.**—George Bell, Dec. 3: The pumping operations have gone on all right here this week. The level is now driven a little over 4 fms. from the bottom of shaft, and the forehead keeps changing in mineral. It is first light whin and then green.

**EAST POTALLACK.**—George W. Eustice, Thos. Trehear, Dec. 8:—During the past week we have obtained the water to the 15 fms. below the adit level, and the stuff that is in the bottom of the shaft. The quantity of water, we are pleased to find, is a very trifling matter indeed for the engine, although more than the former workers could draw with horse-power. The shaftmen are now engaged bringing down skip-road and casing and dividing the engine-shaft from the adit to the bottom. As soon as this is done we shall commence clearing up the shaft. The carpenters are engaged completing the landing brace and doing other necessary work. The masons have completed boiler-house roof, and will this day finish all work in connection with their contract. The 20 in the adit level are making fair progress in driving around the choke, and we hope in a few days they will have driven sufficiently far to enable us to drive into the original level and resume the clearing of the same. The other departments throughout the mine are progressing very satisfactorily.

**EAST DEVON CONSOLS.**—J. Browning, Dec. 8: The appearance of the lode in the adit level is much the same as when last reported on. The ground is a little harder for driving; it is, however, most congenial for the production of copper; we broke some rich stuff from the lode to-day. Our masons are busily engaged in the erection of a smith's shop, &c., which, when finished, will answer the purpose for a changing house as well. I was at the mine this morning, and was highly pleased to see the end improving greatly.

**EAST ROMAN GRAVELS.**—A. Waters, Dec. 9: The shaft to be cased and divided and put into working order from the 97 to the 103, by six men, for the sum of 20 ft. We hope to have this work finished by the end of the present week. The 97 south to drive by dicken, at 14 ft. per fathom; the 100 north, worth 1 ton of blende per fathom; two men stripping the lode to the footwall at the 88 south at 3 ft. per fathom; worth 1½ ton per fathom. Two stops in the back of this level (88), one north the other south of this winze, each by six men at 3 ft. per fathom, and 20 ft. per ton of lead ore, together worth 4 to 5 tons per fathom. A tribute pitch in the back of this level south by two men, at 6 ft. per ton; worth ¾ ton per fathom. Two men driving north, on No. 2 lode, at 7 ft. 10 ft. per fathom. No. 1 tribute pitch, in back of 75 south, by six men, at 4 ft. per ton; worth ½ ton per fathom. No. 2 tribute pitch, by two men, at 6 ft. per ton; worth ½ ton per fathom. No. 3 pitch, ditto, by two men, at 6 ft. per ton; worth ½ ton per fathom. A pitch in bottom of the 50 south, by two men, at 6 ft. per ton; worth about ½ ton per fathom. A pitch in bottom of the 20 south, by two men, at 6 ft. per ton; worth 10 ft. per fathom.

**EAST VAN.**—W. H. Williams, Dec. 9: Cross-cut B.B. is driven 44 fms., set to six men, to drive at 90 ft. per fathom; and I have promised them that if by extra exertion they can accomplish 9 ft. of driving per week we shall give them 10 ft. per fathom premium. Cross-cut E.E. is now driving under cover, but they have not yet reached the rock, but are driving through a stiff blue clay; as soon as they reach the rock I shall set it to them on bargain.

**EAST WHEEL BULLER.**—W. Tregay, Dec. 9: We are pushing forward the 40 cross-cut south as fast as possible; the ground is, although rather hard for driving, a beautifully congenial rock for the production of copper ore, such as we often find in this district, enclosing the most productive lodes. The 25 on the main lode is over 20 ft. wide, and yielding about ½ cwt. of black tin per ton of lode stuff, which can be broken and sent to surface for about 4 s. per ton. The lode in the great middle slope in the same level is 12 ft. wide, and yielding good work. The lode in the western slope in the same level is over 15 ft., and contains silver, copper, tin, and arsenic. These metals in their combined state are known as stannite, tin pyrites, or bell metal, and as bell metal I am of opinion that the produce of the lode would realise a good price. I find by the different assays which you have had made, that for silver, copper, tin, and arsenic the lode is valued at about 200 ft. per fathom. I would strongly advise you to prepare a parcel of bell metal, and I have no doubt that the lode would be equal to the valuation for that metal, and you could prepare it for market much cheaper than by separating all the metals. About 40 fms. to the east of the engine-shaft there is Piper's bottom, where the main lode is fully 20 ft. wide, and yielding good tinstuff and bell metal. Then there is the great cauter, which is large and productive, and the south lode will also yield tin in paying for copper ore and blende, and looking very promising. The 70 on the south-east part, west of shaft, was driven 2 fms. 4 ft. 4 in.; the lode is 3½ ft. wide, and yielding 1½ ton of ore per fathom. The 80 west of shaft, on the main lode, was driven 2 fms. 2 ft. 10 in.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, and yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom. The 90 driving west of shaft, on the south part of the lode, was driven 2 fms. 5 ft. 5 in.; the lode is 5 ft. wide, and yielding 3 tons of ore per fathom. The 100 driving west of shaft was driven 2 fm. 9 ft. 4 in.; the lode is 4½ ft. wide, and yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom. The 110 driving west of shaft was driven 1 fm. 9 ft. 4 in.; the lode is 3 ft. wide, and yielding 1½ ton of ore per fathom. The 70 cross-cut, driving south of the skip-shaft, was driven 2 fm. 0 ft. 1 in.; the ground is a little harder for driving, but it is still very congenial for producing copper ore. The winze in the bottom of the 40, west of shaft, was sunk 3 ft.; the lode is 5 ft. wide, and yielding 4 tons of ore per fathom. The winze in the bottom of the 50, on the south-east part of lode, was sunk 1 fm. 3 ft. 1 in.; the lode is 5 ft. wide, and yielding 4½ tons of ore per fathom. The winze in the bottom of the 60, on south-east part of lode, was sunk 2 fm. 0 ft. 2 in.; the lode is 4 ft. wide, and yielding 4½ tons of ore per fathom. Gundry's shaft was sunk below the 110 3 ft. 3 in.; the ground is somewhat harder, but now the pit-work is fixed the men will make good progress in sinking. The old engine-shaft was sunk below the 100 3 ft. 8 in.; the part of the lode carrying is yielding stones of ore, and letting out an increased quantity of water. The rise in the back of the 40, west of Gundry's shaft, was put up 5 ft. 9 in.; the lode is 6 ft. wide, and yielding 4 tons of ore per fathom. The rise in the back of the 70, west of Gundry's shaft, was put up 3 fms. 3 ft. 10 in.; the lode is 4 ft. wide, and yielding 3 tons of ore per fathom.

**FORTESEUC (Stannagryn).**—S. Trethewey, Dec. 3: In compliance with your request I beg to hand you my report on the mine: The great eastern slope in the 25 on the main lode is over 20 ft. wide, and yielding about ½ cwt. of black tin per ton of lode stuff, which can be broken and sent to surface for about 4 s. per ton. The lode in the great middle slope in the same level is 12 ft. wide, and yielding good work. The lode in the western slope in the same level is over 15 ft., and contains silver, copper, tin, and arsenic. These metals in their combined state are known as stannite, tin pyrites, or bell metal, and as bell metal I am of opinion that the produce of the lode would realise a good price. I find by the different assays which you have had made, that for silver, copper, tin, and arsenic the lode is valued at about 200 ft. per fathom. I would strongly advise you to prepare a parcel of bell metal, and I have no doubt that the lode would be equal to the valuation for that metal, and you could prepare it for market much cheaper than by separating all the metals. About 40 fms. to the east of the engine-shaft there is Piper's bottom, where the main lode is fully 20 ft. wide, and yielding good tinstuff and bell metal. Then there is the great cauter, which is large and productive, and the south lode will also yield tin in paying for copper ore and blende, and looking very promising. The 70 on the south-east part, west of shaft, was driven 2 fms. 4 ft. 4 in.; the lode is 3½ ft. wide, and yielding 1½ ton of ore per fathom. The 80 west of shaft, on the main lode, was driven 2 fms. 2 ft. 10 in.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, and yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom. The 90 driving west of shaft, on the south part of the lode, was driven 2 fms. 5 ft. 5 in.; the lode is 5 ft. wide, and yielding 3 tons of ore per fathom. The 100 driving west of shaft was driven 2 fm. 9 ft. 4 in.; the lode is 4½ ft. wide, and yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom. The 110 driving west of shaft was driven 1 fm. 9 ft. 4 in.; the lode is 3 ft. wide, and yielding 1½ ton of ore per fathom. The 70 cross-cut, driving south of the skip-shaft, was driven 2 fm. 0 ft. 1 in.; the ground is a little harder for driving, but it is still very congenial for producing copper ore. The winze in the bottom of the 40, west of shaft, was sunk 3 ft.; the lode is 5 ft. wide, and yielding 4 tons of ore per fathom. The winze in the bottom of the 50, on the south-east part of lode, was sunk 1 fm. 3 ft. 1 in.; the lode is 5 ft. wide, and yielding 4½ tons of ore per fathom. The winze in the bottom of the 60, on south-east part of lode, was sunk 2 fm. 0 ft. 2 in.; the lode is 4 ft. wide, and yielding 4½ tons of ore per fathom. Gundry's shaft was sunk below the 110 3 ft. 3 in.; the ground is somewhat harder, but now the pit-work is fixed the men will make good progress in sinking. The old engine-shaft was sunk below the 100 3 ft. 8 in.; the part of the lode carrying is yielding stones of ore, and letting out an increased quantity of water. The rise in the back of the 40, west of Gundry's shaft, was put up 5 ft. 9 in.; the lode is 6 ft. wide, and yielding 4 tons of ore per fathom. The rise in the back of the 70, west of Gundry's shaft, was put up 3 fms. 3 ft. 10 in.; the lode is 4 ft. wide, and yielding 3 tons of ore per fathom.

**GLASGOW CARADON CONSOLS.**—Wm. Taylor, W. J. Taylor, Dec. 6: We have re-set the sinking of the engine-shaft to nine men, two months stent; it is now nearly finished, below the 102, and shall go on as we wish for want of adit to the deep adit is going down in a splendid lode, worth 5 tons per fathom. When the communication at deep adit is effected we shall commence stamping. We have sufficient orestuff on surface to enable us to complete our two next parcels. Our greatest drawback at present is a deficiency of water power, which we hope in a few days to remedy.

**GREAT DYLLIFFE.**—R. Dean, Dec. 8: The 35, driving east of engine-shaft, is in much tighter ground this week, and looks promising for ore. In order to push the level through we are driving in the hanging, and shall strip the lode down afterwards. The slope in the back of the 15, west of engine-shaft, is in much better ore. No change at other points of operation.

**GREEN HURTH.**—Wm. Vipond, Dec. 3: The end south from the bottom of Swan shaft continues to yield 10 cwt. of ore per fathom. The end north at the same random is yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom; this is getting underneath, where we had a few fathoms of poor ground above. The slope in the sole of the 30, going north from Swan shaft, is yielding 4 tons of ore per fathom, and that from very easy ground. The slope in the sole of the 30, south of Vipond's shaft, is yielding 4 tons of ore per fathom. The slope in the sole of the 30, north of Vipond's shaft, is also yielding 4 tons of ore per fathom. The working above the 30, near Robinson's sump, is now worked through to where the slope was left coming north from Vipond's sump; this has been yielding very little. We

shall commence on Monday with a higher slope over this; there is better ore to see in the roof. No. 5 slope, above the 30, north of Vipond's sump, is yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom. We shall begin next week with No. 6 slope above the 30. Driving south from Vipond's sump at the random of No. 4 slope is yielding 2½ tons of ore per fathom. The sole of the cross-cut south from the adit level is getting very near the end when we commence driving.

**GWEEN-Y-MYND.**—A. Francis, Dec. 9: I beg herewith to submit a short weekly report of our proceedings at these mines:—Delam: The south cross-cut men have been driving east from the end of the south cross-cut, in the main flat-ore, at least, one portion of it—and so decided is the ore-bearing character of the flat matrix that we feel certain an ore run is near to us; and, as from certain indications we are convinced that the main ore run is either above or below our present driving, we have decided to prove the same by raising and sinking on Monday next, if we do not meet with a discovery in the meantime. The ground cannot exist long as we have it without ore, and the flat seems to be a thick one, so it is necessary, as before mentioned, to see the true floor and roof, where the ore is sure to be located. It is more than probable that when the true ore channel be found it will contain riches either over or under all the ground we have spent. The north cross-cut is still in beautiful ground, and is becoming damper, indicating, as we believe, our approach to the ore run worked by Mrs. Lloyd. Our belief here is that Deborah cannot fail.—Treasure Engine-Shaft: Here the pit-work—that is, the plunger and drawing, lifts—is completed, all but fixing in clacks and capels. The main rod is ready, and is stayed and complete for work. The engine is complete, and connected to the plunger-bob. The boilers are built in, and the steam and feed pipes are finished all but a few connections. The chimney is completed, and we only now wait the completion of the main flue, about 12 yards in length, to make a start. The ground in the main adit to Treasure shaft is still very hard, and but indifferent progress is being made. We could have finished all the above work sooner, but we were not unwilling to increase the cost by pressing the masons to employ fresh hands.

**HINGTON DOWN.**—Richardson, Dec. 8: There is no important change in the deep adit level east of the south cross-cut on Nos. 1 and 2 lodes. The engine-shaft sinking below the deep adit is progressing very satisfactorily in No. 1 lode, and at the deepest point reached (about 17 ft.) the lode is producing some saving work for copper ore, and is of very great promise.

**HOLMBUSH.**—H. Bennett, Dec. 8: I beg to inform you that since my last report the lode in the 70 end, east of the Flapjack, has very much improved. It is fully 4 ft. wide, and yields from 2 to 3 tons of copper ore per fathom, with every appearance of a further improvement. This I consider to be very important for the future, seeing that the ground is standing whole from this level to the 20 fm. level. There is no level driven as far east as this point below the 70.

**KIRK MICHAEL.**—R. Rowe, Dec. 7: I found everything going on well at the mine to-day. The slopes are quite as good as last reported; the top slope worth from 12 to 15 cwt. of lead per fathom, and the under slope about 2 tons per fathom; the sinking on the lode will be fairly resuming its Monday morning. The necessary casing of the shaft above and other little details will require this week out; after that I hope we shall go on to sink regularly in a productive lode, and with all speed towards the junction I have before described. I was arranging to-day for the work of the north shaft, and expect to get it next week under way, and from all appearances we are bound to get ore early in sinking this shaft, which will add to the great length of the ore ground the mine already possesses, and I have no doubt will ultimately become the main shaft.

**LADY BERTHA UNITED.**—Thomas Neill, Dec. 7: Since my last report the shaftmen have been busily engaged in timbering and securing the shaft to the 10, and also in putting in footway. We shall commence dropping another lift to-morrow, which we hope to send to the 20 without any difficulty. I have been through the 10, and find the different points of the lode looking well, and of a productive character, this being a good indication as to the nature of the lode in the deeper levels, which I hope to report next week. The machinery is working well, and the masons and carpenters are making good progress in the erection of the crusher-house and wheel pit.

**LADYWELL.**—A. Waters, Dec. 9: The men yesterday broke some very nice lumps of galena from the lode going south of cross-course, at the adit south of new shaft. There is every indication of an early improvement here. No change to notice in adit north of New Britain lode.

**LEAD ERA.**—J. A. Ede, Dec. 9: In the adit a small heave has disordered the ground, making it more difficult to drive, but as the derangement of the strata is but slight in a few days I anticipate being beyond its influence; the ground in the level has been more than usually stubborn, and our progress has not been so rapid as I would have desired. In No. 1 sump there is a slight change in the ground; the matrix of the flat now rests perpendicular to the heading. From this I infer that we are either near a lode or a sudden drop of the heading.

**LLANDEGLA.**—H. Hotchkiss, Dec. 10: On the north lode the ore east of the rise in split up into two branches, with a rider of rock between which is somewhat what reduced the value of this end, but which will, I believe, improve after driving a little further, as I expect the two branches of ore will come together again, and may cause a greater improvement than any we have had yet. New Shaft: The only change here is that the bed of rock is becoming thinner and more mineralised, which I am pleased to see, as it indicates a favourable change near. On surface the mason is getting on very well with the building of the storehouse, cabin, &c., and if the weather keeps favourable he will nearly complete it this week.

**LOMAX.**—W. Argall, Dec. 8: In the end driving north from new shaft, on Tatle Pie lode, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing brown hematite iron, and occasional stones of lead. The lode appears in a disordered state, but I think we shall soon get an improvement. Thompson's lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing good stones of mudioc, and in very congenial strata.

**MARKE VALLEY.**—Wm. George, Dec. 9: There is no particular change to notice throughout the mine since our last. A full report shall be given after our setting on Saturday next.

**MELLIANEAR.**—J. Gilbert, Dec. 8: Gundry's Shaft: The 30, west of shaft, on south part of lode, was driven last month 1 m. 2 ft. 7 in.; the lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of copper ore per fathom. The 50 driving west of shaft, on the south-east part of lode, was driven 3 fms. 4 ft. 8 in.; the lode is 4 ft. wide, and yielding 2½ tons of ore per fathom. The 60 driving west of shaft, on the main lode, was driven 2 fms. 4 ft. 6 in.; the lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding some saving work for copper ore and blende, and looking very promising. The 70 on the south-east part, west of shaft, was driven 2 fms. 4 ft. 4 in.; the lode is 3½ ft. wide, and yielding 1½ ton of ore per fathom. The 80 west of shaft, on the main lode, was driven 2 fms. 2 ft. 10 in.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, and yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom. The 90 driving west of shaft, on the south part of the lode, was driven 2 fms. 5 ft. 5 in.; the lode is 5 ft. wide, and yielding 3 tons of ore per fathom. The 100 driving west of shaft was driven 2 fm. 9 ft. 4 in.; the lode is 4½ ft. wide, and yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom. The 110 driving west of shaft was driven 1 fm. 9 ft. 4 in.; the lode is 3 ft. wide, and yielding 1½ ton of ore per fathom. The 70 cross-cut, driving south of the skip-shaft, was driven 2 fm. 0 ft. 1 in.; the ground is a little harder for driving, but it is still very congenial for producing copper ore. The winze in the bottom of the 40, west of shaft, was sunk 3 ft.; the lode is 5 ft. wide, and yielding 4 tons of ore per fathom. The winze in the bottom of the 50, on the south-east part of lode, was sunk 1 fm. 3 ft. 1 in.; the lode is 5 ft. wide, and yielding 4½ tons of ore per fathom. The winze in the bottom of the 60, on south-east part of lode, was sunk 2 fm. 0 ft. 2 in.; the lode is 4 ft. wide, and yielding 4½ tons of ore per fathom. Gundry's shaft was sunk below the 110 3 ft. 3 in.; the ground is somewhat harder, but now the pit-work is fixed the men will make good progress in sinking. The old engine-shaft was sunk below the 100 3 ft. 8 in.; the part of the lode carrying is yielding stones of ore, and letting out an increased quantity of water. The rise in the back of the 40, west of Gundry's shaft, was put up 5 ft. 9 in.; the lode is 6 ft. wide, and yielding 4 tons of ore per fathom. The rise in the back of the 70, west of Gundry's shaft, was put up 3 fms. 3 ft. 10 in.; the lode is 4 ft. wide, and yielding 3 tons of ore per fathom.

**MONA.**—Wm. Hughes, Dec. 8: I have the pleasure to report a highly satisfactory condition of the mine at all points of operation. At the 70, our deepest level, the end going east is in solid ore throughout the forebrest, and in the same level going west we have beautiful strings of ore coming in, which cannot fail to make profitable tribute ground when the driving has proceeded a little further. We have to-day started the new engine on Gairn's shaft, and shall in a few weeks be able to work the ground abandoned for years ago, and want of pumping power. We have the furnace melting in full swing, and are preparing another. The ore is coming up faster than we can dress and smelt it.

**MORFA DU.**—T. Mitchell, Dec. 9: We have no change calling for any special remarks in the rise in back of the 60 this week. The slopes at the 36 are looking much as usual. The lode is not quite as wide as it has been. The drive by the White Rock shaft is progressing fairly, without any change of import. Anon's last report of our carting away blue stone for sale is of interest. **MOUNT GARRIS.**—G. Johns, Dec. 9: The lode in the 27 east is as good as ever; has been reported worth full 50 ft. per fathom. The flat lode in deep adit east produces rich stones of tin, and promises a productive lode. We are making good progress in clearing foundation of engine-house.

**MYNYDD GORDDU.**—J. G. Green, Dec. 8: As under, I beg to hand you monthly setting list and report.—The engine-shaft is sunk to a depth of 42 ft. below the 34, leaving 5 fms. more to complete to the 46, which, the drive of progress, will take us another 12 weeks to sink, at 12 ft. per fm., and 7 s. 6 d. for each piece of timber framing. The slope in back of the 34, on the north branch, to six men, at 80 ft. per fathom; the lode is composed of masses of felspar and beautifully crystallised quartz, with a good mixture of lead ore, worth of the latter 25 cwt. per fm. To stop the back of the 34, under the winze, on the main lode, to eight men, at 3 ft. per fm.; worth for lead and blende 15 ft. per fathom. To stop the sole of the 12, west of winze, to four men, at 4 ft. per

[illegible]

## TO THE METAL TRADE.

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\*. With this week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given, which contains: Original Correspondence; Exhibition of the Cornwall Mining Institute; Mining and Mine Accidents on the Continent; the Lead Trade; Indian Gold Mining (O. Pegler); South Indian Gold Mining Company (S. Jennings); Mining in New South Wales (R. D. Adams); Anglo-American Mining (W. B. Cobb); Sentein Company (J. R. Coombe); the Future of Coal Mining in Yorkshire, Derbyshire, and Nottinghamshire (W. J. Thompson); Heaves and Faults (A. T. Davies); Slides, Heaves, or Throws; Cornish and Devonshire Mining; Gunnislake (Clitters); Leadhills Mining Company; New Mines v. Old Mines (E. S. Franklin); Wheal Grenville, and South France; Lady Bertha Mine; Tin Mining in St. Blazey (T. Rich); West Chiverton Mine; Cambrian Mining Company (G. H. Keene); West Godolphin Mine (F. G. Lane, R. W. Gould); Report from Cornwall, Derbyshire and Yorkshire, Trade of the Tyne and Wear, Report from North and South Staffordshire, North Wales, Salop, and Cardigan—Meetings of Colar, Panulicillo, Russia, Emma, Wheal Hony and Trelawny, Hingston Down, Ladywell, and other companies—The Auriferous Deposits of India, &c.

## The Mining Market: Prices of Metals, Ores, &amp;c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, DEC. 10, 1880.

IRON.	£ s. d.	English, ingot, f.o.b.	£ s. d.
Fig, GMB, f.o.b., Clyde	2 11 0	Best selected	65 10 0
Scotch, all No. 1	2 13 0	bars	98 0 0
Bars, Welsh, f.o.b. Wales	5 5 0	refined	97 0 0
in London	5 15 0	Australian	90 12 6
Stafford	5 15 0	Banca	nom.
in Tyne or Tees	5 12 6	Straits	90 12 6
Swedish, London	10 0 0		
Rails, Welsh, at works	5 5 0	COPPER.	
Sheets, Staff., in London	8 0 0	Tough cake and ingot	64 10 0
Plates, ship, in London	7 15 0	Best selected	65 10 0
Hoops, Staff.	7 0 0	Sheets and sheathing	70 0 0
Nail rods, Staff., in Lon.	6 5 0	Flat Bottoms	73 0 0
		Wallaroo	72 0 0
STEEL.		Burra, or P.C.C.	68 0 0
English, spring	13 0 0	Other brands	66 10 0
cast	10 0 0	Chili bars, g.o.b.	60 7 6
Swedish, keg	15 0 0		
fag. ham.	15 10 0	PHOSPHOR BRONZE.	
LEAD.		Alloys I., II., III., and IV.	£120 0 0
English, pig, common	15 2 6	VI. and VII.	135 0 0
" L.B.	15 10 0	XI., Spl. bearing metal	112 0 0
" W.B.	16 0 0		
sheet and bar	18 0 0	BRASS.	
pipe	18 10 0	Wire	63 d.
red	17 10 0	Tubes	94 d.
white	22 0 0	Sheets	94 d.
patent shot	18 10 0	Yel. met. sheath. & sheets	6 d.
Spanish	14 12 6		
NICKEL.		TIN-PLATES.*	
Metal, per cwt.	15 0 0	Charcoal, 1st quality	1 2 0
Ore, 10 per cent. per ton	0 25 0	2nd quality	0 18 0
QUICKSILVER.		Coke, 1st quality	0 18 0
Flasks, 75 lbs. war. (nom)	6 10 0	2nd quality	0 15 0
SPELTER.		Black	per ton 15 10 0
Silesian	15 10 0	Canada, Staff. or Gla.	12 0 0
English, Swansea	16 10 0	at Liverpool	12 0 0
Sheet zinc	19 15 0	Black Taggers, 450 lb.	30 0 0

\* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less for ordinary; 10s. per ton less for Canada; IX 6s. per box more than IX quoted above, and add 6s. for each X. Terne-plates 2s. per box below tin-plates of similar brands.

REMARKS.—There is hardly any change to record in the position of the metal market. Business this week has been rather more limited and prices easier. Quietude in the demand just now is very seasonable, and the tolerable steadiness of prices must be taken as an evidence of the soundness and satisfactory condition of the markets. For some time past there has been a very good *bona fide* business transacted, and the moderate prices will most likely still further increase the regular demand, and as in many metals there is but little chance of any permanent establishment of advanced prices, it seems probable that legitimate orders will continue plentiful, and that large transactions will be carried through as heretofore. There may be a slight lull in the demand for a time, for most of the chief foreign markets have already been freely supplied, but with the daily growing wants of the trade it is fully expected that the demand will ere long quickly revive, especially as the excessive supplies of some metals will doubtless tend to keep prices low. The very satisfactory Board of Trade returns for last month are sure signs of the increased regular business doing, and when comparisons are made between shipments made now and those for the corresponding periods of the few previous years, no further proof is necessary to convince of the growing and constantly increasing wants of the colonial and foreign markets; and as an evidence of the increasing requirements for home consumption, reference need only be made to the improved traffic returns, by which the development and expansion of regular trade is fully confirmed. The advance in the Bank rate may possibly put some slight check upon speculation, as also the reports which have lately been received of a few failures in America, and to these causes, perhaps, may be partly attributed the quietude in the markets this week. But further than somewhat checking speculation they will probably bear little or no influence upon our markets, and as prices, in spite of these apparent adverse circumstances, have been well maintained, it is plain that most holders have no intention at present of submitting to any material concessions, as they have too much faith in the stability and future prospects of the markets to unduly press sales, and thus work contrary to their own interests. As the rise in the Bank rate is merely to put some check upon the efflux of gold, the alteration is approved and considered satisfactory and necessary in order to retain gold in this country, and prevent any inconvenience to the commercial community in matters of finance, and operators will thereby be able to continue to effect loans upon advantageous terms, and thus considerable support will be given to the markets.

COPPER.—This week the copper market has been almost featureless, prices having continued to droop, and a fall of about 10s. per ton since last Friday has taken place in the price of bars, and the demand has kept particularly quiet. Speculators appear to have entirely neglected the market for the time being, and in the absence of inquiries holders have submitted to slight concessions in the hope of increasing the demand. It is not surprising that with so heavy a stock as now exists, holders are reluctant to increase their holdings, especially as there appears to be no curtailment in the supplies of Spanish pyrites and precipitates. It is the enormous supplies of this description of copper which forms so great a burden to the market, and while the present rate of production is maintained, no relief is likely to be given to the market, and holders may be forced to accept lower rates in order to effect business. Although there have been reduced supplies lately from Chili, yet the announcement of the charters from time to time have only produced a temporary effect, and it is to be much regretted that the Spanish producers cannot see that it will be greatly in their interests to reduce the make one-third or fourth, for a short time, so as to enable stocks here to be worked off, for a reduction in stock would very soon enable sellers to demand higher rates, and any loss which might be incurred by curtailing supplies, would undoubtedly be made up in the price realized. Quotations for cash parcels of bars this week have been chiefly at 60l. 10s. to 61l., closing, however, somewhat easier. In manufactured there is little doing, and prices for both copper and yellow metal sheets and sheathing remain nominally unaltered. The lower rate of the Indian Exchange proves adverse to the placing of orders for that market, and what few orders there are do not for the most part result in business, owing to limits being much below the present range of prices. At the public ticketing at Swansea last Tuesday 1536 tons of ores of an average produce of 8½ per cent. were sold at an average of 11s. 6d. per unit.

IRON.—Steadiness continues the characteristic feature of this market, and a feeling of confidence still prevails, and notwithstanding that the export demand shows little or no vitality, yet this does not in any great measure discourage makers and manufacturers in their hopeful views, but is rather considered as an evidence that later on the demand must be increased, and the more the demand is restricted now, in a greater and more extended degree it is thought it will be stimulated

hereafter, and therefore sellers evidently believe there is no necessity to reduce prices, and thus hasten that long-looked-for demand. Producers appear to entirely share in the opinion recently expressed by a leading contemporary that the American demand will ere long be so greatly augmented, that it will very quickly absorb the present overwhelming stocks, and that after this demand has once again revived producers may have some difficulty in meeting the additional demand. In the first opinion it is easy to coincide providing prices are kept low, for the bountiful crops of America, and the constant increasing wants of that market, will most likely necessitate her purchasing in large quantities, but judging from the present appearance of the market, there is nothing to warrant the expectation, that the enormous power of supply will be insufficient to meet any demand that is likely to arise, in fact the inflation during the early part of the year is a strong indication that orders will have to be far in excess of what they were then, if they are too numerous for producers to experience any difficulty in meeting them. The Glasgow warrant market this week has on the whole been rather quiet, but on Monday an extensive business was done from 52s. to 51s. 6d. cash, and on Tuesday a limited number of transactions were carried through from 51s. 6d. to 51s. 4½d. On Wednesday the market was dull at about 51s. 2d. to 51s. 3d., yesterday the market further receded, and 50s. 7½d. was touched, and to-day has slightly rallied, and business done at 50s. 11d. to 51s., closing at the best.

The foreign and coastwise shipments last week were 9452 tons, against 8113 tons for the corresponding week of 1879, and the total shipments from Christmas to date this year have been 627,623 tons, against 636,467 tons for the same time in 1879. There has been one more furnace restarted, making a total of 121 now in blast in Scotland. The imports of Middlesbrough pig iron into Grangemouth last week were 8977 tons, against 7295 tons for the same week in 1879, and which makes the total increase this year upon 1879, 10,901 tons. The stock in Connal's stores on the 4th inst. amounted to no less than 486,735 tons, or an increase of 1580 tons for the week ending on that day. The Middlesbrough market is reported flat, and notwithstanding that sellers do not appear unwilling to make concessions, yet buyers have shown but little inclination to do business. According to the statistics given by the Cleveland Iron Masters Association, the increase in stocks during the month of November is 13,197 tons. This naturally has had a depressing influence upon the market, nevertheless makers have for the most part maintained their quotations, and quote for sharp delivery for No. 3 40s., and No. 4 at 39s., and 1s. per ton more for delivery early next year, while second-hand parcels have been selling at about 3d. per ton less. The public stock has further increased by 1635 tons, that held by Messrs. Connal and Co., on Tuesday last being 119,195 tons. The deliveries have been barely so good as they were during November, amounting last week only to about 15,000 tons, of which the chief were made to the Continental ports and Scotland. The exports of manufactured, however, show a slight improvement, the quantity shipped last week being about 4000 tons. The ship-building trade keeps rather brisk, which gives a good demand for plates, and prices keep firm, plates selling at 5l. 10s. to 7l., angles at 5l. 15s., and bars at 5l. 12s. 6d. to 5l. 15s. The Wolverhampton market is said to be strong, but the demand is not particularly active. Tredegar hematites are quoted at 72s. 6d., or an advance of 2s. 6d. per ton. Barrow hematites are selling at 70s., and certain Derbyshire pigs at 47s. 6d. Tinsley pigs are quoted at 70s., being a rise of 2s. 6d. per ton. In manufactured there is little change, and prices are unaltered with the exception of a few qualities of sheet, which are quoted 5s. per ton higher. The Birmingham trade has assumed a somewhat quiet aspect, and the regular demand has to a certain extent fallen off; marked iron is now quoted down to the minimum of last year, but unbranded qualities are selling at fully 10s. advance, while about 2s. 6d. to 5s. per ton higher is being realized for pigs. As the demand is rather quiet many merchants are endeavouring to knock down prices by a few bar sales, but at present sellers remain too firm in their quotations to enable them to meet with much success.

At Sheffield the trade is reported brisk, and some of the manufacturers hold large orders for shipbuilding and railway material, and recently a few good inquiries are said to have been received for plates. In the Welsh districts some of the mills are reported well off for orders, and fully the average amount of business for this time of the year is being transacted, and although no higher prices are quoted, yet the tendency keeps strong and upwards. From other districts there is nothing fresh to report, prices remaining for the most part unaltered, and the demand quiet.

TIN.—During the past week there has been scarcely so much business doing in this metal, and rather lower prices have been accepted, owing to realizations by holders. The market opened for foreign on Monday at 92l. 10s. cash, and business was done down to 91l., while on Tuesday 90l. 5s. was accepted, but on Wednesday buyers being more plentiful quotations advanced to 90l. 15s. to 91l.; but the market was quieter again yesterday and transactions receded down to 90l., while to-day the market has improved to 90l. 12s. 6d. The reduction in price can hardly be taken as a criterion of any fixed change in the position of the metal, as with such favourable statistics as were published on the 30th ult. much higher prices might be reasonably looked for; but the pause in the upward movement probably arises from the falling due of numerous prompts, and the chief operators take advantage of the extra sales by endeavouring to depress the market as much as possible, so as to secure the tin at a cheaper rate.

LEAD.—There is not very much change in the position of this market; prices are a shade easier, and the demand continues fairly good. According to the Custom's returns there have been some heavy arrivals this week, and the easier tendency of prices may partly be attributed to this cause. On account of there having been for some little time past a very fair business transacted with China, it would not be surprising if the demand for that market remains somewhat slack during the immediate future, especially as the exchange remains unfavourable to shippers.

SPELTER.—There is no improvement in prices; nevertheless, it is thought that the low quotations have tended to somewhat stimulate the demand, and it seems questionable whether prices can recede further to any material extent. Business in English hard is rather restricted, and quotations are almost nominal.

STEEL.—The demand keeps steady, and prices show little or no alteration.

TIN-PLATES.—There is a fair demand for tin-plates, and sellers remain firm in their quotations; at times asking rather higher rates.

QUICKSILVER.—There is no improvement in the demand, and the price is tending downwards. The Board of Trade returns just issued disclose the following figures:—

During the eleven months ending the 30th of November.

Imports . . . 38,945 . . . 43,157 . . . 49,240 bottles.

Exports . . . 24,603 . . . 27,773 . . . 14,246 "

MESSRS. RICKARDS AND BUDD.—COPPER: The market has been characterised by want of animation. Charters from the West Coast have been considerably less for the past few months, showing a reduction in the 11 months ending Nov. 30, compared with last year, of 10,000 tons. On the other hand, deliveries out of stock here have fallen off, while supplies from Spain have increased, so that total stocks, spot and float, on Nov. 30 were only 2800 tons lower than the highest on record—say, 65,000 tons on Aug. 1 last. Doubtless the bad harvests in France, Germany, and some parts of Russia, have had a great deal to do with the lessening consumption, while the great "boom" from America, which was universally hoped for, has not yet made its appearance. We must wait till expanding business brings better times.

THE MINING SHARE MARKET has been fluctuating this week, and very little real business transacted. At this time of the year there is generally a disposition on the part of speculators and investors to limit their operations; and therefore we may not find much greater activity in the market until the commencement of a new year, when, if metals improve, shares may advance.

TIN.—No alteration has been made in the standards for tin ore in Cornwall this week, and metallic tin has fluctuated in price almost daily, but, on the whole, is firmer than it was. In shares several changes have taken place, as prices have fluctuated day by day, and they leave off, with very few exceptions, weaker than last week.

Blue Hills, 3½ to 4. Carn Breas dropped to 95 early in the week, and leave off 97½ to 102½. Cook's Kitchen, 9½ to 10; Dolcoath, 55 to 57½; East Pool, 35 to 37; Penhalls, 1½ to 2; South Condurrow, 10½ to 11½; South Frances, 10 to 10½. Tincrofts have fluctuated, and leave off 18 to 20. West Basset, 15 to 16; West Frances, 10 to 11; West Pevor, 15 to 16; West Phoenix, 1½ to 2½; Wheal Agar, 6 to 6½; Wheal Basset, 5 to 5½; Wheal Grenville, 10½ to 11; Wheal Jane, 15s. to 20s.; Wheal Jewell, 3 to 1; Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), 4 to 4½; Wheal Pevor, 28 to 29; West Kitty, 2 to 2½; Wheal Uny, 4½ to 4½. East Lovell have advanced from 1½ to 4, 4½; North Penstruthal, 2 to 2½; North Busy, 2½ to 3; South Tolcarne, 15s. to 20s. Wheal Coates, 30s. to 35s.; the lode in the 70 east and west is improving.

COPPER MINES have not been much dealt in, and here, as in other stocks, prices are merely nominal. Devon Great Consols, 14 to 15;

the mine has improved. Bedford United, 3 to 1; East Caradon, 1½ to 2. Wheal Crebor, 4½ to 5; the various points in operation at the mine are valued in the aggregate at 295½ per fm. Carnarvon Copper, 3 to 1; East Crebor, 15s. to 17s. 6d.; West Crebor, 5s. to 7s. 6d.; Gunnislake (Clitters), 3½ to 4; Hingston Down, 20s. to 25s.; Mellanear, 4½ to 5; Marke Valley, 1½ to 1½. Parys Corporation, 21s. to 23s.; the rise in back of the 90 cross-cut south is worth 3 tons of copper ore per fathom. Another new point is worth 1½ ton. Morfa Du, 17s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. Mona, 14 to 15; the new engine-shaft has been started, and this will open out a fine piece of ore ground which has been standing idle for years. Gawton Copper, 20s. to 22s. 6d.; this mine looks well both for copper and arsenical mudic. In the bottom of the 105, east of cross-cut, the lode is worth 40l. per fm. New Cook's Kitchen, 5½ to 6; Prince of Wales, 16s. to 18s.; South Crebor, 1 to 1½; West Caradon, 1½ to 2; New West Caradon, 15s. to 20s.; West Seton, 17 to 19; West Tolgus, 47½ to 50.

LEAD mines are very quiet, with few transactions recorded in them. Quotations are nominal. Van, 15 to 17; the 120 west is still improving, and other parts of the mine are looking better. The sale on Thursday, 300 tons of lead and 100 tons of blende, realised 3756l. 10s. Roman Gravels, 9½ to 10. Tankerville Great Consols, 15s. to 20s. ex bonus shares; the two stopes in the 220 east are worth 2½ tons, and two in the same level west 2½ tons per fathom; the new lode in the cross-cut south is worth 1½ ton, and other stopes and pitches are producing good ore. The 70 tons of lead ore sold for 694l. South Darren, 2½ to 2½; they have cut some good lead and copper in the 110 east, which is likely to improve. This is considered an important point. The 110 west is worth 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The monthly sale of 40 tons of silver-lead ore realised 16l. 1s., or 20s. per ton over last month's price. East Roman Gravels, 17s. 6d. to 20s.; the 97 south has improved to 1 ton per fm., and the 86 to 1½ ton. The two stopes in this level, together 4 or 5 tons, and a tribute pitch 15 cwt. Other pitches are yielding some good ore. Bwlch, 2½ to 2½; Derwent, 2 to 2½; East Craven Moor, 3 to 1; East Van, 1½ to 2½; Frongoch, 4 to 4½; Glenroy, 10s. to 15s.; Gorsedd and Merilyn, 2½ to 3; Great Holway, 45; Great Laxey, 18½ to 19½; Herodfoot, 15s. to 20s.; Leadhills, 2½ to 2½; North D'Ersey, 1 to 1½; D'Ersey Mountain, 40 to 50; Pandora, 12s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.; Pennant, 3 to 3½; Pen-yr-Orsedd, 1 to 1½; West Chiverton, 1½ to 1½; Bodidris, 1½ to 1½; West Holway, 1½ to 2; West Lisburne, 1 to 1½; Crosswood, 1 to 1½; Grogwinion, 3 to 3½; Mawston, 1 to 1½; Red Rock, 1½ to 2½; West Wye Valley, 3 to 3½; New Wye Valley, 1½ to 1½; Ystwith, 1 to 1½; Gwern-y-Mynydd; the agent is daily expecting to cut ore in the cross-cut from Deborah shaft. Kirk Michael, 1½ to 1½; the stopes continue of the same value as last week.

FOREIGN MINES.—Arendal, 2½ to 3½; it appears from a circular issued by the directors that the mines are opening out well. Since May last 1461 tons of copper ore and regulus have been sold for 6823l., 200 tons of ore for October are now on their way to England, and the manager promises 350 tons more by the middle of this month, and hopes to return 400 tons per month. English-Australian news this month is disappointing, and shares leave off 15s. to 17s. 6d. Brazilian Gold, 1½ to 1½. At Birdseye Creek the final clean up for the season has resulted in a return of \$23,000, of which the agent has remitted \$9000. The directors have declared a dividend of 2s. per share. Blue Tent, 1½ to 2½. At Kapanga the last information received from the mine states that everything was progressing satisfactorily.

Canadian Copper, 1½ to 1½; Dévala-Moyar, 2½ to 2½; Indian Phenix, 1½ to 1½; Indian Glenrock, 1½ to 1½; South Indian, 1½ to 2; Placer, 2½ to 2½; Oregon Hydraulic pref., 4 to 4½; the annual meeting will be held on Tuesday next, when a dividend of 2s. 6d. per share will be declared on the 3600 preferred shares of this company. Cape Copper, 4½ to 4½; Chontales, 5s. to 7s. 6d.; Colorado, 2½ to 2½; Consolidated, 3 to 3½; Copiapo, 11 to 12; Don Pedro, 4 to 4½; Eberhardt, 2½ to 2½; Flagstaff, 1½ to 1½; Frontino, 4½ to 4½; Suma, 3½ to 3½; La Plata, 2 to 2½; New Quebrada, 5½ to 5½; Nouveau Monde, 1½ to 1½; Panulicillo, 5½ to 5½; Pestarena, 7s. to 9s.; Port Phillip, 9s. to 10s.; Richmond, 15½ to 15½; Ruby, 6½ to 7½; St. John Del Rey, 190 to 210.

The Market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange has fully maintained the activity reported last week, and what is still more satisfactory is that this activity has extended from Indian not only to the gold mines of other countries, but to home mines also. It is announced that the Mysore Reefs Company have well filled their list, and the Potosi Gold Mining Company appears to have had a warmer reception than even the most promising of the Indian enterprises. The Potosi Company opened their lists on Tuesday, and invited applications for 100,000 shares. By mid-day to-day (Friday) applications had been received for the enormous and unprecedented number of 1,086,256 shares, and even these gigantic figures were no doubt considerably further increased before the close. This has naturally created a substantial improvement in gold mine shares generally; and as the advance in the Bank rate did not produce the slightest retrogression, those preparing to launch other gold mining enterprises are full of confidence. The vastly better feeling with regard to home mines is attributed to the important improvement in Devon Great Consols the most gratifying feature of which is that it is in the deepest levels, thus ensuring the permanency of the present prosperity. At the close of the market there were willing buyers at 15½, and the quotation was 14½ to 15½. Kirk Michael again has been excellently well supported, the whole 3000 shares, it is announced, having been taken by 24 subscribers. The prospectus of a new Cornish concern of considerable promise will be issued next week. The general aspect of the market could scarcely be better.

Indian Gold Mine shares have continued in great favour, although one or two circumstances likely to affect them adversely have come under the consideration of dealers. The South Indian Gold Mining Company have receded about 5s., in consequence as to the misapprehension that arose that the Gold Company of Southern India (a concern which appears to be coming to grief) was the same company, although it has no connection whatever with it. Some facts which were elicited at the Indian Mammoth meeting also had a disturbing effect. Putting it in the mildest form, the shareholders' money has been parted with before the lease was forthcoming, and there does not seem to have been any strict enquiry as to who was really the concessionaire. One ex-director distinctly stated he was advised that the directors were responsible to the shareholders for all the money received from them, and he now maintains that the directors should return to the shareholders all the money they had received, as he contended that when a prospectus was issued the company possessed no property at all, nor even evidence that there was any property of the kind described in the market. As it is felt, however, that the Gold Company of Southern India and Indian Mammoth are quite exceptions it is not thought that what has been ascertained concerning them will produce any permanent bad effect.

The Potosi Gold Mining Company issued its prospectus on Tuesday morning, and was so marvellously well received that the subscription list was closed yesterday. The publication in the *Mining Journal* of the prospectus which had been put in type is, therefore, rendered unnecessary, a circumstance which must be particularly encouraging to those interested in other mining concerns about to be launched. The capital of the company is 350,000l., in 1½ shares, and its object is to purchase and develop a well known and very valuable mineral property in the State of Guyana, in the Republic of Venezuela; 99,000 ordinary and 100 founders' shares are taken by the vendors in part payment, and of the balance 150,000 ordinary shares had been already applied for and arranged to be allotted at par, leaving 100,000 ordinary shares, which were offered for subscription to the public. It was currently reported that the whole of the 100,000l. was subscribed before one o'clock on Tuesday, so that the list would have been closed even earlier but for the necessity of giving country applicants the chance of participating. The mining property which the company has acquired consists of an area of some seven square miles, most of which has been in the possession of, and is some course of development by, the vendor during the last ten years. There are several principal quartz lodes known to pass through the property, and from one of these (the Chile) the yield during the current year has averaged from 3 to 3½ oz. per ton of quartz crushed. The reports of Mr. Provis, Assessor Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers, and of Messrs. Turquand, Young, and Co., the well-known accountants, accompanying the prospectus give full and most favourable particulars regarding the property and the books of the concern. The Chairman of the Eberhardt and Aurora Mining Company is Chairman of the board of directors of the Potosi Gold Mining Company.

Sanderson and Company (Limited) have extended the Dec. 11 to the closing of the list of applications for shares from Dec. 11 to

Jan. 17, several local and other capitalists connected with the directors having expressed their wish that they should have the refusal of taking additional shares if the year opens well. The company will acquire the business at present carried on at the Faraday Steam Works, Firth-street, Huddersfield, and at 44, Essex-street, Strand, London, under the style of "Sanderson and Company," as electric engineers, conductor manufacturers, makers and fitters of electric bells, telephones, brass founders, and medieval metal workers, and manufacturers of all other electrical and pneumatic appliances, and all the goodwill, fixtures, fittings, stock-in-trade, book debts, machinery, plant, materials, and other interest, with all existing contracts and all the liabilities in any way belonging or appertaining thereto. Purchasing under very exceptional circumstances, the company has acquired upon the most favourable terms the whole of the present property, consisting of plant and machinery, fixtures, contracts on hand, and other assets. The vendor having every confidence in the future prospects of the company retain a very substantial interest in the company. The prospectus will be found in another column.

Devon Great Consols advanced to 14½, 15½. Some important improvements and discoveries of copper ore and munda are now being made in several of the most important levels driving both east and west, and this will, it is confidently believed, favourably affect the value of the property.

Devon Great United, 2½ to 2¾, and in demand. Good progress is now being made in getting the water out from the bottom of the mine, and it is expected early next year some important discoveries of copper ores and munda will be made on the rich Devon Great Consols lodes.

Mona, 14 to 15; the new engine at Cairn's shaft has been started. This will enable ore to be recommenced on ground which was very productive some few years since, when operations had to be discontinued because of the water. The 70 west is still in good ore for width of the level. Other places also looking well.

East Lovell, 4 to 4½, being three times the price at which they were quoted last week, but practically unobtainable. The rise is attributed to a great improvement in the mine.

The Dieu Donné Gold Mining Company announces the receipt of a telegram from Mr. Flint, their manager, stating that he had arrived at Surinam, and was preparing to set out for the mine. He adds that no difficulty whatever with regard to labour is to be apprehended.

La Plata Mining and Smelting Company shares have improved to 21-16ths, 2 3-16ths, being an advance of 2s. 6d. A telegram received to-day states that the November profit was \$16,150. The weekly smelting statement (from Nov. 13 to Nov. 20) shows—Ore purchased, 455 tons; ore smelted, 622 tons; lead produced, 71 tons; silver produced, 20,643 ozs.; silver-lead bars consigned to refiners, 75 tons; value of consignments, \$28,051 = 5844d.

Kapanga, ½ to ¾; no further news has been received from the mine since that published in our impression of Nov. 27. The Nov. 1 mail is due latter part of the coming week. The last information received was considered satisfactory.

The Devila-Moyar Gold Mining Company have announced that the transfer books will be closed from Friday, the 17th, to Friday, the 24th inst., both days inclusive, for the purpose of distributing a portion of the profit derived from the sale of the Rhodes Reef.

The Oregum Gold Mining Company of India notify the receipt of a telegram from Colonel Beresford that he has commenced crushing. It is to soon, he adds, to report result, as the tables blankets not half-charged, and the mercury is unseasoned. The expected result is 1 oz. per ton; he will telegraph result after washing up.

Mysore Reefs Gold Company's shares have been in demand, and dealt in at a premium. It is understood that applications for shares have been very large, and next week, after the allotments are made, the number applied for will be given, and some further particulars respecting the property.

Frontino and Bolivia, 4½ to 5; it is announced that, with regard to dividends, the directors propose for the future to pay a dividend every three months; and the first of such quarterly dividends will be declared and paid in the first week in January next.

Missouri, 10½ to 11; Advances received this week state that the old engine-shaft has been unwatered to the depth of 240 ft., and retimbered, and ladder-ways put in to a depth of 210 ft. At a depth of 175 ft. we came to a level running south, which we have examined for a distance of 150 ft. from the shaft, at which point we came to obstacles which must be removed before the end can be examined. A winze has been sunk about 120 ft. from the shaft, and the back of the level has been stopped. There is evidence of the lode having carried rich deposits of ore. At a depth of 210 ft. a level has been driven 10 ft. north from the shaft. The lode shows an end 10 in. wide, well spotted with lead. The lode in the shaft steadily increases in strength as we descend. In St. Clair Mine, 21 fms. of ground have been stopped in the back of the 245 level, producing 1½ ton per fathom. The 315 ft. level north has been driven 23 ft.; the ground presents a better appearance in every respect than at any previous time; worth in ore 1½ ton per fathom. The 315 north rise has been driven 7 ft.; no change to notice. The 315 south rise has only been driven 1½ ft., as the men working it were transferred to old engine-shaft. The dressing machinery is being set as fast as the mechanics and carpenters can carry it forward.

Hornachos (Spain) shares have changed hands this week at advanced prices (10½ to 10¾), and according to the latest advices from the mines the operations are being pushed forward with greater vigour, and some good discoveries of silver-lead ores are shortly expected to be made, both at the Descuidada and Aportunada Mines.

Vineberg Copper, 1½ to 1¾; satisfactory intelligence is to hand this week. The basalt has been intersected in the 160 cross-cut. This is considered the best indication of the vicinity of ore; and there is the further evidence of having tapped a large quantity of water, which has drained the upper levels north of shaft, clearly proving a communication. The cross-cut is being pushed on to reach the lode on the other side of the basalt. The manager expresses great confidence in the result, the richest courses of ore now being worked on, having been found closely connected with the basalt.

Richmond, 15½ to 16; the usual telegram from the mine at Eureka Nevada states run was \$55,000, from 961 tons of ore. During the week the refinery produced doré bars to the value of \$48,000. The manager (Nov. 17) reports that the 800 north-west on fissure has been extended 22 ft.; ground favourable for drifting, and the fissure well defined and regular, with better looking limestone on the eastern side. The 900 west drift has been advanced 8 ft. without any change to mention. The 900 north-west on fissure has been extended 19 ft.; this fissure is turning to the west and ground favourable. The 900 winze has been sunk 7 ft., now down a total depth of 30 ft.; the fissure is still well defined and promising. The chambers are looking very well, and turning out the usual quantity of ore of fair grade.

Ruby and Dunderberg, 6½ to 7; the superintendent's weekly report gives an encouraging account of the ore reserves in the Dunderberg series of mines, and a large body of ore is reported on the 500 ft. south drift, where a winze has been sunk on an ore body which is from 6 to 8 ft. wide and 20 ft. long, "and continues to improve as it goes down." All the other workings in the mine show promising ore. The directors received a telegram on Wednesday, reporting the starting of the furnace.

Flagstaff, 1½ to 1¾; it is stated that Prof. Vincent is at present in Scotland, visiting the members of his old syndicate, with the object of inducing them to come into the new one. It is also rumoured that some of those who have manipulated the market for some of the Indian concerns have identified themselves with the floating of the latest Flagstaff Company—that now organising. Adverse rumours are also freely circulated, it being stated that there is no great inducement to complete the purchase, as more can be realised by dealing in the shares than by working the mine, and that if the British public, as distinguished from the share jobbers, rush at the Flagstaff, they will scarcely escape knocking their heads against a post.

In Hydraulic or Gold Washing Companies Shares there has been more business doing in consequence of more favourable reports. Birdseye Creek 1½ to 2½; the final clean up has been cabled during the week, gross return \$23,000, remittance \$9000. From advice received it is believed that the agent has retained a sufficient sum in hand to pay for the necessary cost of repairing ditches, &c., during the winter. The directors have declared a dividend of 2s. per share, free of income-tax, payable on Dec. 31. Oregon Hydraulic (Preference), 4 to 4½. The annual meeting is called for Tuesday next, when the directors will recommend a dividend of 2s. 6d. per share on the 3000 preferred shares of the company. Blue Tent is reported to have shipped \$25,000 in bullion, being the yield of their hydraulic claims for 13 days' run. The claims are supplied with water from the South Yuba Company's canal.

In Lead Mine Shares there has been scarcely so much doing, attention being for the moment absorbed by other classes of mines. Van, 15 to 17; the bottom levels are opening out into rich ore ground. The sale on Thursday (300 tons of lead and 100 tons of blende) produced 37567. 10s.

Tankerville Great Consols have changed hands at ¼ prem., and a

good business is reported in them. The discovery on the new lode continues to open out in width and value.

British Silver Lead, 2 to 2½; an adit has been driven to out the lodes 100 yards deeper and 300 yards east of where rich rocks of ore are seen. West Pateley Bridge, 1½ to 2; a detailed report appears in another column.

GAS SHARES.—The principal business in these shares, according to this evening's report of Mr. W. L. WEBB, of the Stock Exchange and Finch-lane, has been in Brentford, 155 to 155½; ditto, C. 31; Bombay, 5½; Commercial, 188 to 190½; Continental Union, 21½ to 21¾; ditto 7 per cent., 24¾; Gaslight, A, 181½ to 183½; ditto, C, 219 to 222½; ditto, D, 223; ditto, E, 221; ditto, H, 7 per cent., 137 to 138; ditto, 5th Issue, 17½; Hong Kong, 14½ to 15; Imperial Continental, 183½ to 190½; Malta and Mediterranean, 27½; London, 194 to 185; ditto 1st Pref., 130½; Monte Video, 16½ to 17½; Oriental, 75½; ditto, new, 51½; Rio de Janeiro, 25; South Metropolitan, A, 204½ to 205½; ditto, B, 182 to 184½. Gas stocks generally firmer. For closing prices see list on last page of Journal.

INSURANCE SHARES have, according to this evening's report of Mr. W. L. WEBB, of the Stock Exchange and Finch-lane, been dealt in as follows:—Alliance British and Foreign, 35 to 35½; Alliance Marine, 29½ to 29¾; Commercial Union, 25½ to 25¾; Fire, 3½ to 3¾; Legal and General, 12½; Law Fire, 15½ to 15¾; London, 65½; Indemnity, 106 to 106½; Imperial Fire, 153; London and Provincial, 4½ to 5; North British and Mercantile, 64½ to 65½; Railway Passengers, 7¾; Sun, 45½; Thames and Mersey, 11½ to 11¾; Universal Marine, 9½ to 9¾. Insurances little doing. For closing prices see list on last page of Journal.

TRAMWAYS.—The closing prices of this evening, as quoted by Mr. W. ABBOTT, of Tokenhouse Yard, are given in tabular form in the last page of the Journal. Our usual extracts from the Monthly Circular of the same gentleman, or fortunately crowded out last week, will also be found in another column, and furnishes a large amount of valuable information with regard to the various classes of securities referred to.

The directors of the National Provincial Bank of England (Limited) have declared a half-yearly dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, and a half-yearly bonus of 5 per cent., making together 9 per cent. for the six months.

ARENDAL COPPER MINES (NORWAY).—The directors have this week issued a most satisfactory circular to the shareholders. It contains also very favourable reports from the managers and from Capt. Charles Thomas, of Cornwall, who examined the mines last month. It appears that there are two mines (Skjtnur and Boilestad) in operation, and both are turning out very rich. These mines are a full mile apart, and there are strong evidences that the lode, which is large and strong, will be found exceedingly productive for most of the distance between them. Skjtnur shaft will soon be at a 70 fm. level, and the one at Boilestad is down a few fathoms below the 40, in a lode worth 3 tons per fathom. Since May last there have been sold 1461 tons of ore and regulus for 6823d.; 200 tons of ore for October are now on the way to England, and by advices just received the managers expect to ship a further 350 tons about Dec. 16, the yield of about six weeks. Next month the new dressing machinery will be at work, and the returns are then expected to be 400 tons of ore per month, which it is estimated will give good profits; but more men will be put underground, and boring machinery will likely be adopted, leading most probably to even a greatly further increased produce and corresponding profits. The property being a freehold there is no royalty to pay; there is an abundance of timber for simply the cost of cutting, and the mines can be reached in only two days' journey from England. The circular further shows that the company is in 12,000 ordinary shares of 4s. each, fully paid up, and 12,000 6 per cent. preference shares of 1s. each, of which about 5000 are issued. As there is every prospect of good dividends being paid in the coming year it would seem that nothing can prevent a great rise in the market value of the shares. There is an unexceptional direction, and Mr. Murchison, of Austinfrars, is secretary, to whom the success of the enterprise must be gratifying, as it was introduced by him to English capitalists about 2½ years ago, it being then strongly recommended to him by Capt. J. Daw, of the Bratzberg Mine, in Norway.

DEVON FRIENDSHIP.—Several valued correspondents point out the great and unusual advantage which this company will have in its grand water power, available for all purposes. As has before been stated, the present profits derived from the arsenical munda in the halvans will be largely increased from Bennet's lode as the levels are drained, and the shareholders will probably have the satisfaction of receiving a return in the shape of dividend or interest on their capital before twelve months have expired; in the meantime also it is probable that rich and valuable discoveries of copper and tin ores will be met with, to form great stores of mineral wealth, from which much larger and permanent profits will be derived. The importance and resources of the property can hardly be over-rated.

DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.—We understand that these mines have considerably improved in several of the deeper levels, and that a most important improvement has taken place at the deepest part of the mines, from which a box of rich copper ore has this (Friday) afternoon been received at the company's London offices, Austinfrars, where shareholders can see the same.

EAST ROMAN GRAVELS.—There are important improvements at this mine, the 97 being now worth 1 ton of blende ore per fathom, and the 86 worth 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom. The two stopes and pitch in the latter level are together valued at nearly 6 tons per fathom, and the other pitches are yielding good ore.

FEARFUL COLLIERY EXPLOSION—EIGHTY-EIGHT LIVES LOST.—Another lamentable explosion has occurred in the Rhondda Valley, by which it is believed 88 poor fellows are sacrificed. The scene of the accident is Messrs. Rowlands and Morgans' Naval Steam Coal Colliery at Pen-y-Craig, and is within half a mile of the painfully celebrated Dinas Pit, where nearly 60 bodies have been entombed for the last three years. The Pen-y-Craig Pit, where the explosion occurred, is 450 yards in depth, and from all accounts it is feared that not a soul in the pit will be saved. Intense excitement prevails in the district. All the roads and approaches to the colliery are thronged with women and children. Volunteers are offering themselves for exploring purposes, but there has been much delay owing to choking of one of the shafts and to the abundance of afterdamp.

## STOCKS AND SHARE

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SPECIAL INFORMATION in the SELECTION of MINING SECURITIES.

The "MONTHLY INVESTMENT LIST" and the "WEEKLY PRICE LIST" may be had on application.

WHEAL HONY AND TRELAWNY.—Shares should be secured at once, as no doubt as soon as the mine is forked (certainly not later than April next) they will see three times their present price. The Old Trelawny £15 shares sold for £300—and Hony and Trelawny will see £10. Present price, £2½ to £2¾.

HONY AND TRELAWNY.  
Capt. HANCOCK says—"I have known the ground for 30 years, and worked in the Trelawny Mine, near Hony, about 24 years ago; since then was agent in the district under the late Mr. Peter Clymo. It is one of the best (if not the best) pieces of mining ground for silver-lead ore in the county, and cannot, in my opinion, fail to make a good dividend property."

Capt. WILLCOCKS writes—"Whoever is fortunate enough to secure this property will have the most profitable mine in the county, and a certain fortune."

Capt. METHERELL says—"The lode may be considered proved to 300 fms., so that there is no speculation or risk. I will merely add that I know of no other property with such certainty of success."

Capt. HODGE writes—"I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that there is not another mining property in the kingdom with such prospects and such a certainty of immense profit, and having such advantages for economical and speedy development."

Mr. MATTHEW LOAM writes—"If there is any confidence in Cornish mining this scheme is worthy of it."

Wheal Mary Ann, on one side of Hony and Trelawny boundary, and Trelawny on the other side, returned silver-lead ore worth £1,000,000 from the same lode, which run direct from Mary Ann right rough Hony and Trelawny, and for nearly three-quarters of a mile is virgin ground, with shafts sunk over 200 fms., and 13 ends going into rich silver-lead ore.

The foundation stone of the engine-house was laid on Saturday, the 4th inst. Full report and opinions in the district, as to the certain and great success of the company, to be had post free.

Applications for Shares to secure them at present price should be made at once to—

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THE "JERUSALEM" (LIMITED) is a sound and

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Particulars of Mining and other Shares which are

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Mr. J. B. SARGENT, having had many years' experience in Mining, and residing

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MENHENOT Mines, is in a position to GIVE RELIABLE INFORMATION

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PLYMOUTH (Established, 1858), will give intending investors reliable

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FOR SALE, a FIRST-CLASS SECOND-HAND 80 in. CORNISH

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IMPORTANT TO ALL INTERESTED IN  
MINING.

A RICH TIN DISTRICT.

## THE RASHLEIGH TIN AND COPPER MINE, LIMITED.

Since issuing the Prospectus of the above Company an extraordinary discovery has been made in the adjoining mine, New Eliza, where a lode of tin already **TWELVE FEET WIDE** is laid open, and **THE SOUTH WALL NOT AS YET REACHED**, there are **ROCKS** of Tinstone blasted out 3 tons in weight, producing on an average the enormous quantity of

4 cwts. 3 qrs. 19 lbs. 0·3 oz.

TO THE TON OF TINSTONE.

It is stated by the agent, under date 20th inst., that a splendid pile of ore is already raised. Several mining agents who recently visited the property state that the Mine is worth

£50,000.

The agent further states  
THIS LODE RUNS DIRECTLY INTO  
THE "RASHLEIGH MINE,"  
and there is no reason why it  
should not be as rich in the  
Rashleigh Mine as it is in the  
New Eliza.

Now, looking at the above facts from a mining point of view with the **ALREADY** discovered good **PAYING** LODES in the Rashleigh, and seeing that this **ENORMOUSLY** rich lode referred to above runs

DIRECTLY INTO AND THROUGH THIS  
PROPERTY,

there cannot be a doubt that the Rashleigh Tin and Copper Mine will take rank with the

BEST PAYING MINES  
in the kingdom.

We have every confidence in recommending this Mine to the notice of investors as a highly promising and sound property, as offering an almost positive certainty of success and a minimum of risk.

Shares are £2, with £1 10s. called up.  
We can offer a **LIMITED NUMBER** at  
£2.

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### ANGLO-AMERICAN MINING.

**RICO SILVER MINING COMPANY OF COLORADO** (LIMITED LIABILITY), CHICAGO, U.S., carefully managed at small expense. Profits of 100 per cent. per annum are expected, much more may be realised. The property of the company is at Rico, on the Rio Dolores, in South-Western Colorado—a district containing the richest and most easily worked Silver and Gold Mines in the world. The company offer working capital shares, fully paid, on extremely favourable terms to the investor. For prospectus and information, write to J. J. WEST, 245, Wabash Avenue, Chicago, U.S.

### MONEY AND MINING.

**IT IS WELL TO LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP.** Anyone who thinks of putting money into Mining can, by writing to me, have sent, post free to his address, a CIRCULAR, which will give him Valuable Information, Points of Finance, and a full and complete statement regarding Mining Investments generally, considered from a business standpoint. J. J. WEST, 245, WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO, U.S.

### Notices to Correspondents.

**PHOTOPHONE.**—H. J. (Manchester).—The description of the instrument was given in the Supplement to last week's Journal. The commercial applicability of the discovery can only be determined by experience, especially as to the permanency of the resisting power of the selenium. At the Society of Telegraph Engineers, on Wednesday, Prof. Adams related experiments with selenium as to its varying resistance for electric conductivity, and instanced a case in which at first the resistance was 7,600,000 ohms, whereas by the lapse of 12 months it was reduced to 745 ohms. But for a time the power is astounding. A cell constructed by Mr. Shelford Bidwell was exhibited, and gave out sounds audible in every part of the large hall, which were transmitted by a ray of light. By Prof. Bell's mirror transmitter the sonorous vibrations of the air were imparted to a beam of light, which became undulatory, and was afterwards condensed by means of a lens upon a selenium cell, and the sounds originally spoken were heard by a telephone in an adjoining room.

**CORRESPONDENCE.**—All business letters should be addressed to "The Editor," and not to individuals. Private letters, except for the Proprietors, should not be sent to the office at all, as they are liable to be opened.

**STEAM TRAMWAYS.**—"R. C." (Barnes-street).—Steam is successfully used in Paris, Rouen, and elsewhere on the Continent, and is now introduced near Liverpool and near Bristol. The present objection to its introduction in the Metropolis is that a man with a red flag would have to walk at 100 yards before each car. An alteration of the law is not very probable.

**COAL WASHER.**—"H. C. F." (Pittsburgh).—The patentee is Mr. Charles Sheppard, Osgrove Foundry, Bridgend, Glamorganshire. It is claimed to be the most effective apparatus as yet introduced, washing out all impurities without waste of coal. The prices vary according to size—four sizes are made—from 5000 to 8000, each machine.

**DESTRUCTION OF FIRE-DAMP.**—"Coal Miner" (Cardiff).—The proposition to destroy fire-damp as fast as it is generated is by no means new, and long and interesting discussions have from time to time been published in the *Mining Journal*; but the system has never been tested on a large scale. Details of the Cardiff meeting will be found in another column.

**FLINTSHIRE COAL.**—Can any correspondent inform me whether the West Mostyn Coal and Iron Company and the Mostyn Coal and Iron Company are one and the same company, or rivals?—SPIEGEL.

**SLIDES, HEAVES, AND THROWS.**—"N. N."—It is desirable that in discussing practical questions in the *Mining Journal* diagrams and mathematical formulæ should be as far as possible avoided. From the hurry with which a newspaper is edited it is impracticable to give these matters such attention and investigation as to ensure accuracy; hence subsequent corrections, or attempted corrections, become necessary, and not unfrequently render an entire discussion unintelligible and profitless.

**Received.**—"P. J. R." (Ouro Preto).—"C. G."—"A. P." (re West Godolphin). Style not suitable; the matter, moreover, is amply noticed in other columns.—"One who Knows."—"P. W." (Keston). Thanks; the communication shall appear next week—"A. C. D." The matter is omitted altogether, as the corrections were received too late to be attended to—"Enquirer" (Royston). If you be a shareholder in the Mineral Point Tunnel Company, and the property be the same, you will no doubt be notified in due course; the republication of the letter without authority would constitute a libel—"C. G." The notice of Prof. Rankine's Miscellaneous Papers is in type, and shall appear next week—"M. C. V." Your request has been attended to as far as practicable—"F. W. N." An abstract of your report on the Natal Coal Fields is unfortunately crowded out, but shall appear next week—"Meteor." Received too late for insertion, but can be published next week with the writer's name attached—"J. W. T." (East Long Rake). The subject is noticed in another column—"E. Z." Next week—"A Late Shareholder in Tankerville and Pennerley." Too late, but shall appear next week; the statement is very encouraging—"An Observer." It does not follow that because a company is incorporated under the Companies' Acts that the liability is limited. Does the word "Limited" form part of the title?—"A Subscriber" (Ramsgate). Thanks.

## THE MINING JOURNAL,

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, DECEMBER 11, 1880.

### MR. PLIMSOLL, AND EXPLOSIONS IN COLLIERIES.

In an article in the Nineteenth Century for the current month Mr. PLIMSOLL takes up the subject of colliery explosions with respect to their prevention. The views of the late member for Derby appear to be the reverse of practicable, and are such as will not obtain much notice from mining engineers or practical chemists. But it is not the first time that Mr. PLIMSOLL has put forth what may be termed peculiar ideas regarding colliery explosions, and how they could be prevented. So far back as 1857, when an explosion took place at the Lund Hill Colliery, near Barnsley, by which 189 lives were lost, a public meeting was held to raise a fund for the widows and orphans, he demurred to a remark made by one speaker that "the explosion was the work of Providence." He said "he refrained from blaming anyone, but was of opinion that the earth and its gases were given to be subdued, and he took the liberty of suggesting to colliery managers that chemically prepared paper should be kept in stock, and a sheet of such paper should be used in any part of a suspected mine. The change of colour it would undergo would be a test whether or not gas was present. The colliers' mining clothing might be similarly prepared, and if, under the indications thus obtained, the men remained in the pit it would be a suicidal act." It is needless to say that the proposal was never entertained by mining engineers or by mine managers, who looked upon it as preposterous in the extreme. His latest proposal—which, by the way, was mooted some years since by another person—is also looked upon as simply impracticable. He considers that the gas could be collected the same as the water in the sump at the bottom of a shaft. To do this he would make a sump in the roof of a mine for the accommodation of the gas in the highest accessible place. The sump would be connected with a vertical tube, having an open trumpet-shaped mouth, something like the funnel or chimney of a locomotive, and of such a length that it should reach up very near to the roof. The bottom end or tube he would continue to the bank of the pit, and pump out the accumulation of carburetted hydrogen by means of an air-pipe. When the air-pump or fan was put in operation it would first draw off the atmospheric air contained in the pipe, and then gas pure and simple could be drawn off; or, if the outlet at the bank were left open, it would come of itself—would syphon itself out of the shaft; and the latter, Mr. PLIMSOLL says, would be the better course, for the syphon would continue in operation just as long as, and no longer, than there would remain any gas to be removed, for as soon as the gas was exhausted the syphon would be found filled with common atmospheric air, and would cease to act. Now, were it practicable to make the vast reservoir suggested in the roof of the mine, it does not follow that the gas would all find its way there, seeing that in some mines there are from 20 to 30 miles of roads open, the mineral being worked in all directions giving off a great deal of gas. Then there are the sudden outbursts, supposed to be the cause of many of our most destructive explosions, which, coming from the floor in vast quantities, ignite at the bottom on coming in contact with a naked light. In one instance, we are told by an eminent mining engineer, a space of 45,000 cubic feet was filled with gas, sufficient to render explosive 1,800,000 cubic feet of mine space, rendering explosive a distance of 11 miles. In those mines giving off so much gas, not only from the mineral being worked, but from the floor, the area of the "sump"

in the roof, even supposing Mr. PLIMSOLL's theory were practicable, would be immense. There would also be many difficulties to contend with in opening out such a vast space, irrespective of the heavy cost.

Another point to which Mr. PLIMSOLL draws attention is certainly worth more consideration—it is whether chemists can take another step in advance, and make visible in some form or other these explosive gases; and whether advantage could not be taken of the light nature of fire-damp to show its presence, and the possibility of absorbing the gas or neutralising it in some manner so as to render it inoperative? These questions have been frequently asked, and as yet have not been replied to by those who are able to do so. Seeing, however, that many of our ablest chemists have closely studied the nature of carburetted hydrogen, and experimented with it, we should say that the questions on the subject put by Mr. PLIMSOLL would be answered in the negative. Were it possible to make fire-damp visible to the working miner whilst following his ordinary employment, and so make him aware of danger, there is every reason to believe that it would have been made known long before this. But it may be said that many remedies have been suggested for neutralising the effect of fire-damp, so that it should not affect the workmen in any way. Certain chemical agents have been proposed having the property of burning the gases, but they were found on trial to be insufficient. Another plan was tried—that of setting fire to the fire-damp in certain parts of the mine where the gas accumulated, but this method was found to be attended with great danger. Then there was the mode similar to that proposed by Mr. PLIMSOLL—that of sending the gas to surface by means of pipes. Experience so far has shown that subterranean works can only be made really healthy and fit for working in by diluting the injurious gases in a sufficient volume of pure atmospheric air, the active and continuous current of which will draw them to the open air. By the same means other gases more or less injurious to health, such as sulphuretted hydrogen and infectious miasmas, the deleterious action of which causes many dangerous maladies, with which miners are not unfrequently attacked after passing a certain time in an atmosphere charged with them. Mr. PLIMSOLL says—"If all men of science who are competent to the investigation of this problem will henceforth give it their pertinacious regard, we may say with great confidence that the night of our ignorance is already far spent, and the day is at hand." In penning this latter remark we infer that Mr. PLIMSOLL is not aware that a Royal Commission was appointed nearly a couple of years ago to inquire into and report as to the best means that can be adopted for the prevention of explosions in coal mines, and that not only has a great deal of evidence been taken by the Commission, but that some valuable experiments have also been made. The Commission includes the names of Prof. TYNDALL, Prof. ABEL, and Mr. WARINGTON SMYTHE, who are all men of great ability, and from whom we may expect to be informed of all that science can teach us as to the prevention of explosions in our coal mines. We, therefore, think those persons interested will do well to wait for the report of the Royal Commission rather than attempt to grapple with theories that can only lead to disappointment.

### THE NATURAL VENTILATION OF MINES.

So much interest is now being shown in the ventilation of mines that too much light cannot be thrown on a subject of such vital importance to the mining body. We have in a former article shown the value of mechanical ventilation, and now we propose noticing what is termed natural ventilation and the diffusion of gases, and the circulation of air. It may not be generally known that the temperature close to the surface varies according to the seasons, and daily undergoes some slight variation, but does not materially affect the ventilation of a mine. Descending, however, some 25 or 30 yards we find the temperature of the strata remains at all times without any change whatever, being about the same as at the surface; but descending to greater depths the temperature increases at the rate of 1° Fahr. for every 50 or 60 ft. of increase in depth. From this fact it is deduced that in mines or other excavations the walls are usually warmer in winter and colder in summer than the atmospheric air. In some cases the ventilation is made by galleries only, by which it both enters and escapes. Where there are two galleries in different levels the ventilation is the same as if there were two vertical shafts, so that the air in the winter season would enter by the lower gallery and escape by the higher one, and in summer *vice versa*. In winter the ventilation is often too sharp, the current of air being stronger than at other times, and when this is the case doors are placed at certain points, with a slight opening, so that the air can be increased or lessened as may be desired. Where a gallery or shaft is in course of construction to increase the natural ventilation partitions or frames are usually adopted. If a gallery the partition can be either horizontal or vertical, but if the latter it must be placed close to either the bottom or top of it, so that the space required for the passage of the air would be above or below the partition. Many mines have only a single opening to the surface, and the air is received by what is known as the property of diffusion, which appertains to all gases, but then it does not necessarily follow that the ventilation under such circumstances is sufficient unless the gravity of the outer air and that which has been in the workings assists the property of diffusion. In winter the air becoming heated owing to contact with the walls of the shaft is less dense than that outside, and as it becomes saturated with steam, it, of course, tends to ascend to the atmosphere, when it is replaced by the cold air, which also becomes impregnated with steam and ascends. And here we have the fact that an escape of fire-damp from the shaft aids the renewal of the air, whilst carbonic acid acts in a decidedly contrary manner.

In summer the diffusion of air is much slower, being more dense than in winter, but it becomes more active by an escape of carburetted hydrogen gas. The ventilation is also increased if there are percolations of water coming from the higher part of the shaft, which is frequently the case, as the water in falling draws the air with it, directing the current descending the length of the walls to where the water fell, whilst the ascending currents come near to the centre. Water falling, it may be said, produces in mines of every description considerable currents of air, so materially assisting the ventilation. Where a gallery was being formed which inclined upwards the ventilation is better in summer than in winter, so that an escape of carbonic acid gas would be no obstacle whatever to the work, whilst an escape of ordinary fire-damp would hinder the progress of excavation. Where large passages are necessary the partitions to which we have alluded are often replaced by ventilating frames placed end to end. About four planks planed and nailed, fixed into each other in a telescopic manner, form a frame, the joints being caulked over with oakum or clay. The frame is placed in an angle of a shaft or at the top of the gallery, suspended by cramps, and it may be extended some yards outside the excavation. When the shafts are so divided into two compartments by the partitions or frames for ventilation, the excavation opens to the air by two apertures, to which the laws of the movement of air particularly applies. With regard to the latter it may be said that an aeriform fluid contained in a vessel will escape by an orifice made in the side whenever the pressure of the fluid in the vessel is greater than in the surrounding air. The rapidity of the escape depends upon the specific gravity of the fluid, and on the excess of the interior to that of the exterior pressure. If the fluid pass from one tube into another which is narrower it increases in rapidity on entering the latter, but the expenditure remains nearly the same, as if on one side the rapidity increases on the other the suction diminishes in the same proportion, and in the end the expenditure is slightly lessened on account of the resistance which the fluid meets with in passing from a larger to a narrower tube. Where there are two pits the specific gravity of the fluid contained in one will differ from that of the other, and this can always augmented by natural or artificial means.

Gases, the same as all other bodies, have the property of dilating when their temperature increases, and of contracting on becoming colder, and the volume of gases augmenting with their temperature their gravity diminishes in the same degree. If there are two pits opening to the outer air, both being at the same level, there will be the equilibrium between the two columns, and there will be no movement. But if the movement of the air is determined in any direction in winter it will continue indefinitely of itself, because the pit

by which the air descends will constantly be filling with air still colder, whilst that by which it ascends will remain full of warm air; but in summer the air which enters being warmer than that which escapes, the excess of pressure will exist in an inverse way to the movement, which, joined to the opposition which air circulating in pits is always subjected to, will gradually retard the movement, and terminate by destroying it entirely. What are termed ventilating partitions are used for increasing natural ventilation in a shaft or a gallery. When the area of either was sufficiently large it was divided into two parts by a partition of thin planks, the interstices between each being covered with clay or a similar material, which was continued as the work advanced till nearly to the bottom of the excavation. One of the compartments by which the men had to pass was generally larger than the other. It will be seen from what we have stated that the ventilation of a mine becomes easier in proportion as the apertures to the open air are more numerous; so that when they are near to each other, and the galleries having sufficiently large areas, the resistance lessens, and the ventilation natural is generally sufficient for the area opened out. Natural ventilation is not adopted where the mines are very extensive, and the workings opened out on a large scale, for in some cases artificial or mechanical ventilation will be found necessary, but it will be sufficient for mines that are shallow, and the workings at the bottom moderate in extent, although, at the same time, it is undoubtedly irregular, seeing that the conditions which determine it are most variable.

The system is in operation in some of our mining districts where the sinkings are at a comparatively short distance from the surface, and where the workings have not been driven out far, but natural ventilation has always been found more effectual and easier of application in temperate and northerly climates, such as France and the North of Europe, and by far the best in winter than in summer. The reason assigned for this is the difference between the temperature of the walls of the excavations and the atmospheric air being greater in winter than in summer, whilst the pressure and breathing of the workmen, the lighted fires, the steam with which the air of mines becomes saturated, as well as other things acting as an augmentation of temperature, and their increase in the winter and diminution in the summer. To those connected with mines where the ventilation is obtained by natural means it is necessary that they should be fully acquainted with the causes of the alteration of the air in mines as well as the physical laws relating to the movements of gas, so as to ensure the obtaining of the necessary current, and the notice we have given with respect to natural ventilation has been given with the object of drawing attention to those important mining points, which under any circumstances are of more than ordinary interest.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE IRON ORE.

It is a matter of fact that no district in this country is so steadily creeping to the fore in the iron trade as the county of Northampton, and yet there is none which is so little heard of by any except those interested in the trade. From time to time there appears a modest paragraph announcing, perhaps, the blowing-in of a furnace, and a slight comment on the activity of the trade. But it is not generally known that this county is the third largest iron ore-producing district in the whole United Kingdom, and that, whereas there was a decrease in the quantity of ore raised (see the Government returns) of 20 per cent. in the whole of the United Kingdom during the past year, there was a considerable increase in the output of Northampton ore.

It is the opinion of several of the scientific men who are at the present moment exercising their utmost powers to, if possible, bring the already successful process of converting Cleveland iron into steel to still greater perfection, that whatever be the successful results attained with Cleveland iron, better and more economical ones can be brought about by the use of the Northamptonshire. Be this as it may, there is no fear but that Northampton iron will at least hold its own; and, judging by the experience of the last few years, will surely and steadily encroach on the market of its rivals.

A communication from a correspondent in Northamptonshire, received this week, states that a valuable addition has been made to the ore-getting sources of the county by the opening of some mines at Raunds, the property of the Raunds Iron and Limestone Quarries (Limited). The writer says that the bed of ore is of unusual thickness and of excellent quality, and that a railway of nearly two miles long has been constructed, and opened on the 3rd inst., connecting the quarries with the Midland Railway, whereby an output of from 2000 to 3000 tons per week can be sent into the market.

#### AMERICA AND THE IRON TRADE.

The advices which have reached us within the last few days from the United States report a fact of some significance—that there is more disposition on the part of American ironmasters to secure orders for steel rails. Nearly all the rail mills have increased their productive capacity, or are about to do so, and there is accordingly a disposition to keep business at home in the United States as much as possible. The consumption of steel rails in the United States in 1881 will, it is pretty generally acknowledged, be very heavy. But some American firms appear to think that if a resolute effort is made the home production will probably be equal to the demand. We commend this view of matters to the serious consideration of all concerned in the production of iron and steel in Great Britain, and we do this because the United States have once more become of late our largest external customers for iron. In the ten months ending Oct. 31 this year we sent 191,491 tons of railway iron of all kinds to the United States, while our corresponding exports in the same direction in the corresponding period of 1879 did not exceed 28,575 tons. It will be seen that the increase this year was 162,916 tons. Our exports of railway iron in all directions in the first ten months of this year were 596,481 tons, as compared with 392,971 tons in the corresponding period of 1879, showing an increase of 204,230 tons this year. As the United States contributed to the increase 162,916 tons, it will be seen that a very large proportion of the increased activity observable in our railway iron trade this year is due to the progress of American consumption. Anything that is calculated to check that consumption is a matter of the greatest moment to all associated with British metallurgy.

We have made this observation because it seems to us of extreme importance in the present juncture that masters and men on this side of the Atlantic should be fully alive to the circumstances and exigencies of the situation. If harmonious relations continue between labour and capital in Great Britain, and if our steel rails continue to be produced upon cheap terms, they have still a chance of meeting with some demand in the American Republic. But the increase in the productive capacity of American rolling mills is a fact which it would be idle and worse than idle to ignore. There can be no doubt that the work of American railroad construction and American railroad improvement will continue for some months to come to be pressed forward with great ardour, activity, and energy; but we must remember that the Americans have now had a good 15 months in which to rally their metallurgical industry and their metallurgical resources so as to cope with the occasion. When activity set in in the commercial interests of the United States in the summer and early autumn of 1879, American ironmasters were certainly caught napping, and were unable to meet the extraordinary demand which suddenly arose for steel and iron rails. The result was a sharp rise in prices, and a resumption of orders for British pig and British rails. It is noticeable, however, that the demand for our pig has sustained a check among the Americans during the past few weeks. It is true that we have sent them 517,748 tons of pig to Oct. 31 this year, as compared with 164,134 tons in the corresponding period of 1879; but if we look at October by itself we find that in that month our pig-iron exports to the great Transatlantic Republic were only 14,705 tons, as compared with 87,471 tons in Oct., 1879. It is true that our rail exports to the United States continued to exhibit an increase in October this year, but still the fact remains that the consumption of our rails among the Americans in 1880 promises to be far less than it was in 1871 or 1872, although the American railroad interest has enjoyed extraordinary prosperity and exhibited more activity during the 12 months which are now closing. When our railway iron exports to the United States were at their best, eight or ten years since,

they amounted to 500,000 tons per annum. In 1880 they will be little over 200,000 tons, so that notwithstanding the encouraging circumstances of the past year our ironmasters have still secured only a precarious footing upon American markets, and a vigorous attack would seem now about to be made even upon that precarious footing.

#### THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF VENEZUELA.

##### THE POTOSI GOLD MINING COMPANY.

Although the great mineral wealth of Venezuela has long been known to Englishmen it is only quite recently that the entry of the New Quebrada Company into the Dividend List, the resuscitation of the long defunct Nouveau Monde Company through the acquisition of a valuable mineral property in the Republic, and the marvellous success of the Callao Mine in the State of Guyana has secured for Venezuela anything like the attention it deserves. But whilst little has been heard of Venezuelan Mines in this country both natives and foreigners have been steadily pushing on the work of development, and it cannot be doubted that if a similar rate of progress continues Venezuela will speedily take a prominent position amongst the metalliferous countries of the world. It appears that during the past 10 years Messrs. Somes and Co., of London, and Messrs. Hahn, Schock, and Co., of Venezuela, have been actively engaged in opening up an extensive property in the State of Guyana, from which they have obtained 69,036½ ounces standard of gold to the value of 264,598*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*, the output showing a fairly regular increase from 379*l.* in 1871, to 68,366*l.* in the first nine months of the present year, and they now propose to sell it as a going concern to the Potosi Gold Mining Company, has been formed with a capital of 350,000*l.*, in shares of 1*l.* each, to purchase and further develop it and some additional pieces of ground which have been acquired for convenience sake. The extent of land comprised in the sale embraces an area of about seven square miles, the principal quartz lodes contained being the Chile, Peru, San Antonio, Potosi, Socorro, Languna, and New lodes, and there are extensive woodlands on the property which gave a supply of good useful timber both for mining purposes and firewood, more than sufficient for all the requirements of the company.

The richness of the lodes appears to be enormous, for the report of Mr. T. B. Provis, A.M.I.C.E., who has just returned from the mines, shows that on the Chile lode the average of gold per ton has during the present year been at the rate of 3 ozs. of gold per ton of quartz crushed, getting up as high as 3½ ozs. of gold per ton of quartz. It will also be noticed that there are three shafts to this mine, one being sunk vertically to a depth of 142 ft., where it reaches the footwall of the lode, and from thence follows the course of the lode. It is a most important fact that at the deepest portion of the mine the best results are obtained. The plan of this mine, which accompanies the prospectus, shows the portion of the lode where it is now being worked, also that which is still intact, and which is estimated to give a sufficient amount of quartz to supply the present mill of 30 heads of stamps for the next eight years. The same lode is found on the property both to the east and west, and it can at once be opened out wherever deemed most advantageous. Mr. Provis points out that the Peru lode is a strong masterly lode, and passes through the entire property of the company for a distance of about three miles. Recent samples of quartz taken from this mine show that the probable out-turn will be as great as that from the Chile Mine. This lode has been partially opened, and it is estimated that a further expenditure of 20,000*l.* ought to put this mine in thorough working order, with mill and necessary machinery. The San Antonio lode is considered to be a most important one; it has been sufficiently opened out to prove its value. It runs through the property for at least a mile. Quartz of good quality has been taken from three trial shafts sunk to a depth of about 120 ft. The new lode crosses the road to Chile, is about 4 ft. wide, and is reported to be of most promising appearance.

With regard to the future there appears to be no doubt that some further outlay on capital account is necessary, but it is considered that the working capital which will be at the disposal of the company will be abundantly sufficient for the purpose of not only developing the Chile Mine, but of opening and successfully working the Peru, San Antonio, New, and other lodes. At the commencement of the enterprise the Potosi lode and the San Antonio lode were prospected and worked to a certain extent, both proving to be good lodes, but subsequently all attention has been confined to the development of that portion of the Chile lode which is now being worked, and which affords as much quartz as the machinery now being erected is capable of treating. The present stamping mill contains in all 30 heads; a further 10 heads will be immediately added, thus proportionately increasing the mill out-turn. The railway is in proper working order, and capable of carrying double the quantity of quartz at present conveyed to the mill. It may be easily connected by short branch lines with the San Antonio lode, New lode, and proposed fresh openings on the Chile lode. It will be seen from the prospectus that during the months of January to September of the present year the mill has been worked for 166 days, and in this time 5836 tons of quartz have been crushed, producing 17,626 ozs. of gold, which have realised the sum of 68,366*l.* 7*s.* These figures show that the Chile Mine alone, with the present stamping mill of 30 heads, is now producing an average of over 100 ozs. of standard gold for each full day's work, worth net 380*l.* With a more powerful engine, which is about to be shipped, and a full 26 days run per month, at least 3000 ozs. of gold per month should be produced by the present mill. It is reasonable to suppose that each progressive development in mining and mill power will proportionately increase the dividend-paying capacity of the company, eventually bringing it to a figure which, it is to be hoped, will rival the most successful mines in the world.

**GOLD MINING IN VICTORIA—ITS PERMANENCY ASSURED.**—Under the heading of "Payable Gold at a quarter of a mile deep," the Bendigo Independent writes:—"The Carlisle North Garden Gully and Passby United Company has obtained payable gold at no less a depth than a quarter of a mile from surface. On Saturday a crushing of 90 loads was cleaned up for a yield of 53 ozs. 12 dwts. gold, equal to 12 dwts. to the ton, exclusive of a quantity of pyrites yet to be treated. This is the first gold got at this depth on Sandhurst, and must be very reassuring and satisfactory to those who believe in the permanence of our auriferous resources to any depth at which it may be possible to sink. The stone was not picked in any way, but all of it taken out was sent to the batteries indiscriminately."

**RAILWAYS IN TEXAS.**—We are informed that the Government of the State of Texas has granted the most important concession of its State to a company called the New York, Texas, and Mexico Railway, which line will shorten the direct communication between Europe and the City of Mexico. The promoter of this railway is the wealthy Italian contractor, Count Telfener, well known as the constructor of large and important railways in South America, and who is also one of the directors of this company.

**CHILI AND PERU.**—The arrival of Messrs. Cave and Proctor in England, after a most successful visit to Chili on behalf of the Peruvian bondholders, is a most important financial event, and these gentlemen will, it appears, report their proceedings to the bondholders at a meeting to be held at the Cannon-street Hotel, on Tuesday next. We understand that two large ships have already arrived at Bristol with full cargoes of guano on account of the bondholders, and that the bills of lading of several other cargoes have come to hand by the last mail. By the latest intelligence from Valparaiso a large number of ships have been chartered at low rates of freight to proceed to the Tarapaca deposits, now in possession of Chili, where it is expected that facilities have by this time been completed for loading at least 1000 tons a day, which will no doubt be increased. From 1864 to 1873 the average annual rate of export was nearly 600,000 tons (really 594,000 tons) of this invaluable manure sent to all parts of the world from the various deposits, upwards of 2000 tons a working day, worth between 5,000,000*l.* and 6,000,000*l.* sterling, and as the enormous quantity of this manure at the various deposits is said to be still practically inexhaustible, if the price is reduced it is highly probable that the bondholders will be able to net, after paying the Chilean royalty, the freight and all contingent expenses, at least 5*l.*

a ton, and taking only half the consumption of former years sold in all parts of the world, it would leave an annual income of a million and a quarter sterling, putting it at a low estimate; but as in all probability, should the bondholders' committee decide on reducing the price, much larger quantities would be used all over the world, and the net receipts would be some 2,000,000*l.* sterling. We shall watch with interest the proceedings of the meeting on Tuesday next.

#### THE DERBYSHIRE HIGH PEAK MINING CUSTOMS.

In an interesting case recently heard in the Court of Appeal, at Westminster, before the Lord Chancellor, and Lords Justices Baggallay and Brett (Wake v. Hall, cross appeals), involving the construction of the High Peak Mining Customs and Mineral Courts Act, 1851, with its appended schedule of articles and curious customs, the plaintiffs were landowners in the liberty of Hucklow, in the district of the King's Field, in the hundred of the High Peak of Derbyshire. The defendants were formerly the owners of a mine in the same place. The plaintiffs alleged that the defendants pulled down certain buildings erected on the plaintiffs' land; that they converted another building into a stable, and let it as such; and that they converted to their own use certain machinery and other goods the property of the plaintiffs. The defendants justified what they had done under the Act already mentioned and the customs appended to it. It appeared that the land in question was allotted to the plaintiffs or their predecessors in title under an award as far back as 1807. The mine had been worked for nearly two centuries by the defendants or their predecessors in title down to 1872, at which time they ceased working it, and Lord Coleridge, in his judgment, found as a fact that from and after that time the defendants abandoned the mine. In 1873 and 1874, the mine being no longer remunerative, the defendants pulled down such buildings on the land as contained fixed and unfixed machinery, and sold the buildings, materials, and machinery both fixed and unfixed. In 1874 they converted certain other mining buildings into stables and dwelling-rooms, let them to tenants, and received rent for them, and the horses which were put in the stables were used for purposes not in any way connected with the mine of the defendants.

It is already well known to the readers of the *Mining Journal* that by the High Peak Mining Customs and Mineral Courts Act, 1851, all subjects of the realm have a right to mine for lead in the King's Field on payment of certain royalties to the Crown, and subject to certain customs contained in the appendix. The first declares that all the subjects of the realm may mine for lead in or under all manner of lands of whose inheritance soever they may be, without making any compensation (certain places being excepted from this provision). If no ore is found or the search for it is discontinued, the damage is to be made good to or recovered by the owner of the land; and further, the subjects of the realm may mine even in the excepted places, which include, among other places, churches, churchyards, dwelling-houses, gardens, pleasure-grounds, and other places, making compensation for any damage or injury, the compensation to be recovered in manner pointed out, and it is only in the case of the security of such places being endangered that mining operations may be suspended. The fifth custom provides that the miners shall, while the mines are being worked, be entitled without payment to the exclusive use of so much surface land as shall be thought necessary (by certain specified persons) for mining purposes. Lord Coleridge, by whom the case was tried without a jury, held that the plaintiffs could not recover for the machinery fixed or unfixed, nor for the buildings connected with mining operations, but were entitled to the possession of the land in question with the buildings on it, and damages for any building (unconnected with mining operations) that had been pulled down. Having thus decided in respect of some matters in favour of the plaintiffs and in respect of other matters in favour of the defendants, both sides appealed.

The landowners were represented by Mr. Mellor, Q.C., and Mr. Gould; whilst Mr. Graham defended the miners. In the result the Lord Chancellor delivered a long judgment, in which he reviewed the circumstances of the case, and, after reasoning from analogy of the law of fixtures, but more from the customs appended to the Act of 1851, which showed that the defendants were licensees admitted by the Crown to work the minerals reserved by the Crown, and that the plaintiffs held the lands subject to this reservation, arrived at the conclusion that the judgment of Lord Coleridge was right, and must be affirmed. The defendants (the miners), having erected machinery and machine-houses in the exercise of their own rights and without any regard to a bargain with the landowners, had a right to remove them prior to the abandonment of their own rights and property or as an act of abandonment, and, therefore, the plaintiffs could not recover for the machinery fixed or unfixed, nor for the houses and buildings connected with it. The plaintiffs were, however, entitled to recover possession of the land in dispute, with the buildings upon it, and damages for any buildings that had been destroyed, except those connected with machinery for mining operations. Both petitions were dismissed.

**THE HULL AND BARNSELY RAILWAY.**—Many years have elapsed since any railway project has been received with such *favore* as the Hull and Barnsley line, which may be said to have been really launched on Monday last. So favourably, however, was the scheme received that at many places there was quite a rush to "get in," so that shares were taken up with almost unheard-of rapidity; and it is expected that there will have to be considerable weeding in allotting them, seeing that the number taken up or asked for is so much in excess of what has to be allotted. In all parts of Yorkshire the scheme is looked upon as the best that has been brought forward for many years, and whilst developing a vast virgin coal field second to none in the kingdom, it will also be of considerable value to the iron and steel interests of South Yorkshire. It is true that the line stops at Cudworth, rather more than three miles from Barnsley; but as it will be close to the Midland, it will be to the interest of the latter to give the Hull and Barnsley Company running powers over it to Barnsley. But when the line is completed, there can be no doubt that an application will be made to Parliament to extend it to Barnsley, and such cannot be well refused. The colliery owners of South Yorkshire, who have taken great interest in the new line, will be greatly benefited by it, and the fine steam coal worked in the Barnsley district will successfully compete with that from the North of England; and the Hull and Barnsley Railway will be a formidable rival to the North-Eastern, which has monopolised so much of the trade with Hull in coal. In addition to coal, the new line will benefit colliery owners by giving a moderate rate for timber from the Humber to the West Riding. The coal interest especially will, therefore, be placed in a position such as it has not hitherto enjoyed; and by giving such advantages the shareholders will also be benefited by the vast mineral traffic that must pass over the line, ensuring, as it must do, fair and steady dividends.

**TANNING.**—A new system or process of tanning leather is, it appears, about to have a sound commercial test preliminary to any endeavour to engage for it public attention. The inventor of the new process, after acknowledging the vast experience of English tanners, and the excellent qualities of leather produced by them under the truly time-honoured system now in use, states—"I have proved that equal results can be arrived at in much less time, with much less labour, and with a great abatement of drudgery. I mean that I can produce quantity and quality of shoe, harness, dressing and sole leather, without the use of acid, destructive or violent chemical agencies, in one sixth of the time now occupied for ordinary tanning; whilst the product shall be equal in flexibility, firmness, colour, insolubility, and all other the characteristics of good and perfect leather." Provisional protection for the process was granted by the Commissioners of Patents on Oct. 23, and this (and all rights under the patent when obtained) have been purchased by William Nicholson and Co. (limited), subject to a trial as to the commercial or trade value of the process to be made upon twelve raw market hides of average weight and quality. To carry out this in a manner to command full confidence its prospectus states that "an eminent London firm of hide brokers will be asked to purchase for

the company the twelve hides, to weigh and mark them indisputably for future identification, to dispatch the hides so marked to the inventor, to receive them back when tanned, and then to re-weigh and afterwards submit the leather to the best judges in the trade for examination and report." Again—"Judging from the acknowledged skill and the integrity of the inventor every confidence is felt that the tanning of the twelve hides will be perfectly effected within the contemplated time (six or seven weeks), and that their condition will demonstrate a vast success." "Time tries the truth in everything." A few weeks will prove whether this challenged application of scientific research is destined to break into the conservatism of the tanning trade. To elucidate this problem the company is going sensibly to work, while the extent of the test demanded appears to be amply sufficient to solve the question.

### SOUND INVESTMENTS.

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.**—The difficulties experienced by investors in finding good railway stocks to yield a fair return are increasing. Indian Railway 5 per Cents, being at 127, and yielding little over 3½ per cent., it is not surprising that attention should be directed to Canada, which is the only English colony where the railways do not belong to the Government. The First Preference of the Grand Trunk Railway has advanced to par, and although it is becoming a popular security its full merits as a 5 per cent. dividend paying stock will not be duly appreciated until the quotation reaches a much higher price. An exact parallel to this was witnessed some few months since in the case of the debentures. At prices ranging from 90 to 100 the stock was regarded with suspicion because it yielded something over 5 per cent., but directly it advanced to such a level as to return only 4½ per cent. the buying became very animated. This 5 per cent. debenture will no doubt gradually attain the same quotation as Indian Railway 5 per Cents, and when this takes place the First and Second Preferences will have risen considerably. The rapidly improving position of the Grand Trunk must soon bring into prominence the fact that these two stocks are not limited to a dividend of 5 per cent., but that they have a further contingent value in being entitled to an extra 1 per cent. of dividend after the ordinary has received 3 per cent.

During the past month the weekly increase of traffic has been considerable, notwithstanding the interruption of business from special holidays and the elections. The increase for the 22 weeks of the current half-year, to Nov. 27, shows the enormous total of 143,579.

Owing to the early closing of the "navigation" the amount of produce to be moved to the seaboard is beyond all precedent. It has been assumed by some that possibly a great deal would be stored until the lake and river traffic reopened in the spring. Such an idea is absurd, inasmuch as the larger the volume of produce the less storage will be available, and the lower the value the less it will bear the weight of storage charges. It is, therefore, clearly to the interest of the producer to forward his goods to market as quickly as possible, in order to secure the benefit of winter prices.

In the case of the Grand Trunk the increased revenue has hitherto been derived not from higher rates but from expanding business, which augurs well for the future.

The First and Second Preference being now amply secured 5 per cent. stocks, and the Third Preference already earning a dividend, the ordinary stock, which is of the nominal amount of 11,000,000, must be an attractive investment, as it is at present selling at 2,640,000, or under 6s. in 17. This stock is entitled to the reversion of a progressive railway of no less than 1300 miles, and in addition 335 miles of the Chicago and Grand Trunk line, 1,200,000 of ordinary stock in which is the absolute property of the Grand Trunk Company. This is rapidly becoming a valuable asset.

**GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.**—It is not surprising that shareholders in this company should begin to feel grievously disappointed in having missed the opportunity for coming to terms with the Grand Trunk. Indulgence in the "magic of patience" does not seem to bring them any nearer to the rewards promised as a result of the multitudinous negotiations for American alliances; on the contrary, signs are not wanting that the so-called allies are proving very lukewarm friends, and the utterly dependent position of the Great Western Company is being constantly manifested. On the other hand, the Grand Trunk Company by having placed itself in a thoroughly independent position, is daily growing in strength and importance. Remembering that the shares of the Great Western Company are of the denomination of 20s. 10s., the current price of 15½ is equal to 75s. 12s. 2d. per 100s. stock. A comparison of the relative merits of Great Western and Grand Trunk securities for a present investment may be best illustrated thus—

10 shares Great Western of Canada at 15½ would cost .....	£155, and earn dividend 2p. ct., or £4 2 0
£100 Grand Trunk Second Preference Stock would cost .....	£ 90, and earn dividend 5p. ct., or £5 0 0
100 Grand Trunk Third Preference Stock would cost .....	£ 48, and earn dividend 2p. ct., or £2 0 0
70 Grand Trunk Ordinary Stock, at 25 ...	£ 17, and earn nil.

Thus the same sum which would purchase 205½ of nominal stock in the Great Western of Canada with an income of 4s. 2s., would buy 270½ of nominal capital in the Grand Trunk Company with an income of 7s. It would seem, therefore, that an exchange from Great Western of Canada shares into a selection of Trunk Securities cannot fail to prove profitable. Apart from the immediate increase of income there is a prospect of a much more rapid development in capital value in Grand Trunk securities.

**PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.**—Adverse speculators recently resumed their attacks upon this property, the rumour having been industriously circulated that the proposed "deferred" issue was illegal, and that the floating debt would, therefore, have to be met in some other way. The legality of such a measure has, however, been since established by the American Courts. It was conveniently forgotten that the improved position was not dependent on any financial scheme, but existed in a very tangible form in the great increase of revenue. A year ago the floating debt was known to the proprietors, and then the shares stood at \$38. This year the net earnings to the end of October exceed those for the same period last year by no less than \$2,200,000.

Regarding the floating debt much misapprehension exist. The whole amount does not exceed one half-year's gross receipts. There are \$26,000,000 of nominal assets which are pledged as security for the payment of the \$13,500,000 of floating debt, and these assets if sold would produce over \$16,000,000 in cash, which would be more than sufficient to pay off the entire liability and leave \$2,500,000 cash in the treasury of the company. The receivers estimate that the net earning for the next fiscal year, beginning Dec. 1, will be sufficient to pay 10 per cent. on the shares after allowing for \$800,000 interest on the floating debt. Assuming, therefore, the floating debt to be paid off by the "deferred" issue, which is to be of the same amount as the existing share capital, the net surplus for dividend would be \$800,000 more, and the total would suffice to pay 6 per cent. on the present shares and 6 per cent. on the deferred stock, leaving a surplus of \$100,000.

It is also contemplated to consolidate the redeemable mortgages and rent charges bearing high interest and sinking funds into 5 per cent. debentures, and the saving from this operation and the clearing off the floating debt is estimated at \$2,000,000 per annum. This would bring up the dividend to 7½ per cent. on both shares and deferred stock. It, therefore, seems absurd that the shares should be at 50 per cent. discount. Holders may, I think, look forward to a steady improvement in the next 12 months. The small amount of the share capital—\$6,500,000—for a railway with nearly 6,000,000 per annum gross income is a very important feature.

**MEXICAN RAILWAY.**—The sanguine estimates in which I have indulged from the time when I recommended investments in the First Preference shares at 4s. 10s., and later on the Ordinary shares at 2s., have been more than realised. During the past month the full dividends of 8 and 6 per cent. respectively on the First and Second Preferences for the half-year ending June 30 last have been announced, and it is rumoured that the surplus will be applied in a small distribution to the ordinary shareholders. The recent heavy increases in traffic are likely to be far exceeded in the future. The newly authorised railways in Mexico will take many years to complete, and during the period of construction this company will benefit by the carriage of all the necessary materials, and as each section is opened new traffic will be attracted. The forthcoming meeting will be specially interesting.

**ATLANTIC, MISSISSIPPI, AND OHIO RAILROAD.**—The intrinsic value of these bonds is evidently becoming better understood, the price having greatly improved. A further payment of 2 per cent. in cash on account of overdue coupons will be made next month. The distinct merits of the railway justify a further considerable advance.

**ISLE OF MAN RAILWAY.**—The progress of this compact railway continues so steadily that the shares must prove a good dividend paying and improving investment at the present price of 5s. 10s. The traffic for the current year amount to 21,146, against 17,218, last year, an increase of 3928, or 22½ per cent.

**ANGLO-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.**—Having survived the recent introduction of the new French Atlantic Cable, the shareholders in this company naturally anticipated an immunity from further attack, but a new assailant has appeared from a totally unexpected quarter—a co-proprietor. This enterprising person, no doubt actuated by the most philanthropic motives, has sought to restrain by an injunction the payment of dividends declared by the board. The burden of his complaint appears to be that the two cables laid in 1865 and 1866 have become useless, and that before paying further dividends a sufficient amount should be placed to reserve to restore the capital represented by these two cables, and further that the seven millions of capital is not fairly represented by the assets. In putting forward such specious arguments the facts are carefully kept in the background.

When the amalgamation took place between the Anglo-American, French Cable, and New York and Newfoundland Telegraph Companies, the present capital of 7,000,000, was agreed upon. For this the company obtained the two Anglo-American cables laid in 1865 and 1866, the French Cable, the whole system of land lines in Newfoundland, together with a network of heavy cables connecting Placentia and St. Pierre with Nova Scotia. In addition highly valuable contracts were secured with the Western Union Company (the most extensive and powerful telegraph combination in the world), as well as working agreements with the principal Government and postal systems in Europe.

So far from the property of the company having deteriorated since the amalgamation as is alleged by adverse critics, it is not difficult to show that owing to the prudence of the board due provision has been made for the future. Three new cables have been laid in 1873, 1874, 1880 out of reserve funds accumulated from revenue. When the Newfoundland system was acquired there were two cables connecting the important points above referred to; there are now four, the two new lines being of greatly-improved type, and containing six wires instead of two, so that the carrying capacity of the Newfoundland system has been enormously increased. These also have been paid out of revenue.

Shareholders should bear all these facts in mind, and they are not likely to be scared by any threats of injunctions, and remembering the losses to the promoters of the new French Company, even reports of new competing cables should cause no alarm. Those who talk of such an absurdity as a line *via* the Azores cannot be familiar with the results of the surveys of the Challenger expedition. If for the past quarter the usual provision for reserve was not made, owing to the temporary effect of the French Cable competition, it should be remembered that last year the directors transferred from revenue no less than 213,000, or 63,000, in excess of the usual amount agreed upon. With its long established and valuable connections, and the enormous expansion of business between Europe, America, and Canada, this company cannot fail to prosper even upon a tariff of 2s. per word. At the current quotation of 66 the whole property is selling for 4,620,000. The recent low level of values has doubtless attracted fresh investments, hence the advance.

**TRAMWAYS.**—At last there seems a fair prospect that the long deferred hopes of tramway proprietors are likely to be realised. The locomotive has already been successfully introduced upon some of the lines of the Bristol Company. Contracts are pending with the Hughes Locomotive Company of Loughborough for the working of a portion of the Dublin Southern District, owned by the Imperial Company, so that before the spring it is fair to assume that in part at least the expensive and old-fashioned system of horse traction will have given place to the more economical mechanical power.

The cheapest tramway securities just now are Bordeaux, Barcelona, Birkenhead Preference, France, Germany, Provincial, Tramways Union, Wolverhampton, Aberdeen, and Tramways and General Works. All the above are dividend paying, and have five months' profits accrued in the price.

**CANADIAN COPPER AND SULPHUR COMPANY.**—The advances from this property continue to be of the most satisfactory character, showing steady progress in the development of the mines. The first shipment of smelted copper is now due in Liverpool, and the assay will, no doubt, be made in time for the meeting on Dec. 23.

**INDIAN GOLD MINES.**—There is no abatement in the interest which these properties continue to excite, and the area of investors in them is largely on the increase. This is scarcely to be wondered at in view of the highly favourable reports which continue to be received from the properties in India. The South Indian, Indian Glenrock, Devala Moyer, and Indian Phoenix shares are well worth purchasing at current quotations.

— From Mr. Wm. Abbott's Circular for December, 10, Tokenhouse Yard, London, E.C.

**WANTED, TWO BRITISH MINE AGENTS FOR SPANISH SILVER-LEAD MINES.**  
Full particulars to be sent to PETER WATSON, Esq., 18, Austin Friars, London, E.C.

**MINE AGENT.**  
An active, young, and thoroughly capable RESIDENT AGENT for the FORTESCUE (STANNAGWYN) TIN MINE. He must know his business.  
Address, with testimonials, to THOMPSON and SONS, Plymouth; or Captain JAMES, Grampound-road, Managing Agent.

**TO STOCKBROKERS.**  
THE ADVERTISER, who has an extensive connection in Mining matters, WISHES to CO-OPERATE with a STOCK and SHARE BROKER of position and influence for their MUTUAL ADVANTAGE.  
Address, "Miner," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

**TO SPECULATIVE CAPITALISTS.**  
SEVERAL REAL GOOD AND PROGRESSIVE SHARES IN GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, TIN, and LEAD MINES, also in other Companies, can be OBTAINED A BARGAIN, if bought at once.  
Address, "Nemo," Target Office, Green-lane, Newland, Hull.

**THE FORTESCUE (STANNAGWYN) TIN MINE SHARES.**  
MESSRS. PATRICK BARRY AND CO., MILDMAY CHAMBERS, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, have special business in these shares. They are highly recommended for profitable investment. Present price £2. Special report sent on application.

**M R CHARLES J SIMS,**  
MINING AGENT, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,  
2, DRAPEL'S GARDENS,  
LONDON, E.C.

**FOR SALE:—**  
50 Fortescue, £1½. 150 East Herodsfoot, 5s 6. 120 Hornachos.  
100 South Devon United, 100 Van Consoles & Glyn 20 Crebhor.  
100 West " " 4. Amalgamated, 10s 10 West Lisburne.  
100 Wheel Co's United, 25 East Wheel Mines, 10 West Lisburne.  
£1 5s. 50 Leadhills, 50 Welsh United.  
Address, H. WILKINS, 1, Tamworth Villas, Tottenham.

**MESSRS. J. TAYLOR AND CO.,**  
MINING ENGINEERS AND INSPECTORS.  
86, LONDON WALL, LONDON, E.C.  
Have Agents in the various Mining Districts of Great Britain, the Continent, Australia, and the United States of America.  
Inspections undertaken, either personally or by our Agents, and Reports or Advice as to Working given.

**M R ALFRED THOMAS,**  
MINING AGENT, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,  
10, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C.

**SOUTH WHEAL CREBOR.**—Mr. ALFRED THOMAS has business both as buyer and seller in these shares.

Just published.  
**MINING INVESTMENTS.**  
"What to Select, and What to Avoid," by ALFRED THOMAS, 10, Coleman street, London, E.C. Will be forwarded on receipt of 12 stamps.

**M R FRED WILSON,**  
DEALER IN STOCKS AND SHARES,  
30, FINSBURY CIRCUS, E.C.

Mr. WILSON begs to direct attention to the fact that he has, at the instance of numerous correspondents, opened an agency for the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares.

Mr. WILSON has had a life-long initiation into the mysteries of British and Foreign Mines, both as a large holder of shares and manager of companies, and he thinks he is qualified by long and dear experience to give sound and honest advice as to investments in such securities.

All transactions must be for cash, or fortnightly settlement, and speculative bargains in mining shares will not be entertained without substantial cover.

Mr. WILSON submits a list of mines with whose intrinsic or prospective merits he is intimately acquainted.

East Crebor.	North Herodsfoot.
East Van.	Parya Copper Corporation.
Derwent.	Roman Gravel.
Leadhills.	South Crebor.
Lead Era.	Wheal Bassett.
Moria Du.	Wheal Grenville.
Brazilian Gold.	Frontino and Bolivia.
Colombian Hydraulic.	Richmond.
Consolidated.	Ruby.
Devala Moyer.	South East Wynaad.
Emma.	South Indian.

The following Shares are strongly recommended for a rise:—North Herodsfoot, Wheal Bassett, La Plata, North Devon, Crebor, West Crebor, East Van, Parya Copper, Moria Du, and Roman Gravel, in all of which Mr. WILSON has special business.

**M R ALEXANDER DAVIDSON,**  
STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,  
139, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
OFFERS SHARES FOR SALE IN THE FOLLOWING MINES at the NET PRICES AFFIXED, provided they are not sold or withdrawn:—

2 Carn Brea, £100.	10 South Fin, £10½.	25 Wh. Grenville, £10½.
3 Dolcoath, £58½.	20 West Bassett, £10½.	110 Wheal Jane, 15s. 6d.
10 East Pool, £35.	7 West Frances, £10½.	20 Wheal Kitty, £4 10s.
30 Penhalls, £2.	100 West Kitty, £2 5s.	5 Wheal Pevor, £2½.
50 Polrose, £1.	50 Wheal Bassett, £5 12 6	
50 Carnarvon, 15s. 9d.	45 Marke Valley, £1½.	75 Tamar.
10 Devon G. Cons., £15½	20 Mona, £1½.	50 West Crebor, 30s.
70 Devon Gt. Uni., £23 9	75 Moria Du, £1.	125 West Phoenix, £1 17
100 East Crebor, £2.	80 Parya, 21s. 6d.	25 Wheal Crebor, £4 11 3
100 East Crebor, 18s. 3d.	2 South Crebor, £65.	100 Wheal Jewell.
100 Hington Down, £1 3	100 South W. Crebor, 27s.	
100 Bodidris, 17s. 6d.	30 Great Holway, £4 7 6	50 Red Rock, 15s.
50 Derwent, £2 2s. 6d.	30 Grogwinlon, £3 1s. 3d.	50 Roman Grav., £9 11 3
107 E. Craven Moor, 18s	157 Herodsfoot, 17s. 3d.	150 South Darren, £2 11
30 East Van.	40 Leadhills, £2 12s. 6d.	60 Tankerville Gt. Cons., 15s. 3d. (p.d.)
30 Frongoch, £4 10s.	10 Minera, £9 17s. 6d.	5 Van, £18 7s. 6d.
95 Grogwinlon, 11s.	10 Port Nigel, £1 18s. 9d.	
100 Alamillos, £1½.	140 Indian Glenrock, 1½	15 Richmond, £15½.
200 Almada and Trito.	110 Indian Phoenix, ½ pm	20 Rio Tinto, £15½.
10s. 6d.	120 La Plata, £2½.	50 Ruby and Dun., £4½.
50 Devala Central, ½ pm	50 New Quebrada, £5½.	50 Sierra Buttes, £1½.
70 Devala Moyer, £2 7 6	120 Nouveau Monde, £1½	190 So. East Wynaad, £1 11 3
20 Eberhardt & Aurora.	20 Panucillo, £5½.	200 South Indian, £2.

N.B.—Any part of the above can be obtained. Less prices might be accepted in some cases if offers were made.

P.S.—In my last week's advertisement Fenchurch-street was inserted by error in place of Leadenhall-street.

**J OSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS,**  
STOCK AND SHARE DEALER, 6, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
ESTABLISHED 30 YEARS.

The increasing favour for mining as an investment has caused J. J. R. to select three or four Progressive Mines which possess the strongest claim on public confidence. These consist—first, of proved lodes and strata; second, abundance of capital subscribed; third, proved mining knowledge to rapidly and properly apply the same.

J. J. R. confidently believes that at least three of the four mines referred to will not only declare dividends, but will advance in price some hundreds per cent. in a short time.

J. J. R. has spared himself no trouble in making his selection, knowing that in bringing money to his clients he enlarges his own business by having caused increased confidence in his judgment and knowledge. J. J. R. WILL SELL—  
50 Bodidris. 20 E. Roman Grav., 19s. 50 Parya Copper, 23s. 6d.  
50 Bedford United, 18s. 20 Flagstaff, £1 18s. 3d. 50 Prince of Wales, 18s.  
50 Chontales, 5s. 6d. 20 Great Holway, £4½. 50 South Crebor, 30s.  
2 Carn Brea, £101 15s. 15 Herodsfoot, £1 2s. 6d. 10 Roman Gravel, £4½.  
20 Carn Camborne, £3½. 10 Hington Down, 15s. 6d. 50 Sainten, 25s. 6d.  
10 Consolidated, 10s. 20 Leadhills, £2 12s. 6d. 3 South Frances, £10½.  
1 Dolcoath, £57½. 50 Lady Ashburton, 18s. 6d. 15 S. Penstruthal, 15s.  
10 Devon Consols. 10 Mellanear, £5. 25 Trevice Consols, 21s.  
10 Devon Gt. Un., £2 3s 50 Marke Valley, £1½. 10 West Crebor, 6s.  
25 Devala Moyer, £2 7s 6d. 20 Moria Du. 10 West Devon, 20s.  
10 East Crebor, £2 1s 3 50 No. Alfred Con., £1 13 50 Wheal Jewell, 12s. 6d.  
20 East Crebor, 17s. 6d. 50 New Kitty, £1 7s. 6d. 50 West Phoenix, £1 11 3  
50 E. Devon Con., £2½. 20 N. Herodsfoot, 11s. 25 Wheal Sisters, £1 11 3  
20 East Van, £1 17s. 6d. 25 N. Penstruthal, £2 1 3 25 West Kitty, £2 5s.  
5 East Pool, £38 10s. 25 No. D'Ereshy, £1½.

J. J. R. is a BUYER of Lead Era.  
**M R GEORGE BUDGE, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER**  
9, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Established 28 years).  
ALL BUSINESS TRANSACTED FREE OF ANY CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

Notice to Investors and Speculators.

Mr. BUDGE has DEALINGS in—	40 Flagstaff.	70 Prince of Wales.
25 Almada.	50 Glenroy.	100 Pestarens.
10 Blue Hills.	25 Gawton.	100 Parya Copper.
100 Bedford United.	20 Grogwinlon.	50 South Crebor.
20 Bwlich United.	25 Herodsfoot.	100 South Devon.
10 Consolidated.	50 Hington Down.	100 Tincroft.
70 Chontales.	100 North Herodsfoot.	30 West Chiverton.
75 Don Pedro.	50 Nouveau Monde.	10 West Kitty.
25 Devon & Tiverton Bry.	70 Landegla.	10 Wheal Kitty.
60 East Roman Gravel.	100 Lady Ashburton.	100 Wheal Jewell.
60 East Crebor.	20 Mount Carbis.	50 West Crebor.
4 East Chiverton.	60 New Wye Valley.	50 West Phoenix.
30 Emma.	60 New Kitty.	Wynaad Perseverance.
10 Frongoch.	50 Pandora.	35 Ystwith.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in Frongoch, Van, Grogwinlon, Roman Gravel, New Wye Valley, Ystwith, Pevor, Blue Hills, New Kitty, Gawton, and Glenroy.

**M R W. MARLBOROUGH, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,**  
29, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Can SELL the following SHARES at prices annexed:—	50 English-Austra., 18s 3	100 Pestarens, 8s. 3d.
75 Almada, 10s.	30 Flagstaff, £1½.	50 Hossa Grande, 5s. 6d.
25 Brazilian Gold, 25s.	20 Frontino, £4½.	100 Rhodes Drift, 3½ pm.
20 Bwlich United.	25 Glenrock Gold, £1½.	20 Ruby Silver.
25 Carnarvon, 15s.	25 Great Holway.	20 Richmond, £15½.
20 Colorado, £2½.	20 Herodsfoot, 20s.	40 Rashleigh Tin.
50 Cambrian, 20s.	25 Hington, £1 6s.	50 So. E. Wynaad, £1 11 3
100 Chontales, 5s. 6d.	25 Indian Phoenix Gold, ½ pm.	40 South Crebor.
25 Derwent, £2 2s. 9d.	25 La. y Ashburton, 20s.	20 S. Indian Gold, £2 2s.
20 Devon Gt. Un., 2½	20 Marke Valley, £1 18	20 S. Tankerville, 18s. 9d.
50 Don Pedro, 14s.	10 Minera, £9 5s. 6d.	30 United Van and Glyn
40 Devala Moyer, £2 7 9	20 North Alfred.	Lead, 11s. 3d.
100 Devala Perseverance, ½ pm.	15 New Quebrada, £6½.	Van and Glyn (Prod.) 22s.
75 Devon and Tiverton	50 Nouveau Monde, 25s 6	25 West Ashbott, 22s. 6
Brewery, £4 7s. 6d.	50 Parya Copper, 23s. 3d.	60 West Crebor, 7s. 6d.
5 Devon Consols.	20 Panucillo, 6s.	30 West Lisburne.
20 Eberhardt, £2 7s. 6d.	20 Pevor, 25s.	20 W. Chiverton, 30s.
75 Exchequer, 10s.	40 Prince of Wales, 18s. 3	20 Wheal Jane, 16s. 6d.
20 East Crebor.	75 Port Phillip, 10s. 6d.	20 Wheal Crebor, £4 11 3
25 Emma, £4.		

The following new enterprises should be bought into for permanent investment and a rise:—WEST LISBURN, NORTH ALFRED, and RASILEIGH.

**MINING SHARES, AND HOW TO DEAL IN THEM.**  
Published for the Author at the MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

Just now published, post free, 1½d. stamps.  
"SOW AND REAP." A Monthly Journal for Investors, containing reliable information on Mines and Mining, the Metal Trade, Indian Gold Mining, Overtrading Railways, Special Reports on Selected Mines for Investment. Published by THOMPSON and SONS, Plymouth.

## COAL MINES REGULATION ACT, 1872.

## EXAMINATION FOR MANAGERS' CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY.

DISTRICT UNDER THE CHARGE OF T. E. WALES, Esq.,  
H.M. INSPECTOR OF MINES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an EXAMINATION for MANAGERS' CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY, under the above-named Act, will be HELD on the 25th, 26th, and 27th days of January, 1881, and CANDIDATES INTENDING TO PRESENT THEMSELVES AT SUCH EXAMINATION must, on or before the 31st day of December, notify such intention to the Secretary of the Board of the above-mentioned District, from whom all information as to particulars can be obtained.

By order of the Board,  
CHAS. HY. JAMES, Secretary.  
N.B.—Persons who do not reside within the District are equally eligible for examination with those who do.

## COAL MINES REGULATION ACT, 1872.

## EXAMINATION FOR MANAGERS' CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY.

DISTRICT UNDER THE CHARGE OF J. P. BAKER, Esq.,  
H.M. INSPECTOR OF MINES.

PERSONS desirous of being EXAMINED in this District for MANAGERS' CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY, under the above-named Act, should at once COMMUNICATE with the Secretary to the Board of the above mentioned District, at the following address:—Heath Town, Wolverhampton.

By order of the Board,  
W. BLAKEMORE, Secretary.  
N.B.—Persons who do not reside within the district are equally eligible for examination with those who do.

## AMERICAN MINES REPORTED ON.

AN ENGLISH MINING ENGINEER AND CHEMIST, at present resident in the United States, will EXAMINE and REPORT ON MINES and MINING PROPERTIES. Has had a number of years practical experience in most of the principal Gold and Silver Mining Districts of the West, and is fully acquainted with the best systems of Reduction and Smelting in use, and the actual cost of working. Has passed the sanguine stage of Mining, and is accustomed to base calculations on facts only. Good London references.

For address and particulars, apply at the Railway News Office, 3, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

## EXTENSIVE TIN PROPERTY.

THE ADVERTISER has a most VALUABLE and EXTENSIVE GRANT or SETT, which contains several Rich Tin Lodes, and WANTS a PARTNER or a GENTLEMAN, to FORM a COMPANY. Rich lodes opened near the surface. Immense profits will be realised. Coming in cheap. The mine is situated in a rich tin district.

Full particulars from "Tin Miner," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

MINING MACHINERY WANTED—GOOD SECONDHAND—including CORNISH ENGINES and BOILERS, HAULING ENGINES, AIR COMPRESSORS, and other PLANT.

Address, with full particulars, to "H. W. P.," Exchange, Birmingham.

THE ADVERTISER is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT as METALLURGICAL ASSAYER or MANAGER. Has had considerable experience in Copper Smelting.

Address, EDWARD MERRY, 28, Hagley-road, Birmingham.

THE ADVERTISER is able TO OFFER, on exceptionally favourable terms, a LEAD MINE (FREEHOLD) in WALES. Would take part of purchase money in shares.

Address, "Mine," at Horncastle's, 61, Cheapside, E.C.

THE RHYMNEY IRON COMPANY (LIMITED) are prepared TO RECEIVE APPLICATIONS at 26, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, London, E.C., for a UNISSUED BALANCE OF SEVEN PER CENT. DEBENTURES having about nine years to run.

THOMAS PEACOCK, Secretary.

THE NEWPORT ABERCARN COLLIERY COMPANY, NEWPORT, MON., having acquired a new Coal Tiding, require a LARGE NUMBER OF ADDITIONAL COLLIERIES to develop same.

Apply to Manager, at Works.

IRON MINES FOR SALE—RICH HEMATITE FOR A BESSEMER STEEL.—Cost of raising and putting on ship or rail about 8s. per ton. Would suit any party with about £2000. From £2000 to £3000 per annum net profit, it is assumed, would be realised.

Address, "Hematite," care of H. Baily and Co., 3, Royal Exchange Buildings, E.C.

VALUABLE GRAPHITE MINE FOR SALE.

Apply to—HERBERT C. JONES, BROCKVILLE, ONTARIO, CANADA.

## ANTHRACITE COAL.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE TREATY, a FIRST-CLASS ANTHRACITE COLLIERY, with FIVE HUNDRED ACRES of MINERAL, capable of yielding 200 tons per day, at a cost of about 3s. per ton, into truck.

Address, "Beta," care of Terry and Co., 6, Hatton Garden, London, E.C.

## COAL AND IRON ORE ROYALTY.

TO BE LET, in the WEST CUMBERLAND HEMATITE DISTRICT, a good-sized ROYALTY, containing both COAL and IRON ORE, and adjoining the Cleator Railway.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. DICKINSON, Redhow, Lampugh, Cockermouth.

AIR-COMPRESSING ENGINES.—Steam Cylinders, 26 in. diameter, 24 in. stroke; Air Cylinders, 32 in. diameter, 36 in. stroke, worked by strong spur gearing off crank shaft of engine—all on massive bed-plates.

For price, &c., apply to T. J. DANSON and Co., No. 3, St. Nicholas Buildings, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, THREE HUNDRED VERY SUPERIOR 8-TON COAL WAGONS, built in the years 1873 and 1874 by Oliver, of Bury, and the Midland Wagon Company.

The whole have been very little used, and are nearly as good as new.

For further particulars, apply in writing to "Box 200," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

## J. S. MERRY,

ASSAYER AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST

SWANSEA

SUPPLIES ASSAY OFFICE REQUIREMENTS AND RE-AGENTS.

## THE NEWCASTLE DAILY CHRONICLE

(ESTABLISHED 1764).

CHRONICLE AND NORTHERN COUNTIES ADVERTISER

Offices, Westgate-road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; 50, Howard-street, North Shields, 195, High-street, Sunderland.

## LEAD ORES.

Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Dec. 9—Van	—	240	£11 8 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
— ditto	—	60	11 9 0	ditto
— Talargoch:—				
Maesyrwddu	80	11 1 6	ditto	
Oetia Llys	10	11 1 6	ditto	
— North Hendre	50	10 10 0	ditto	
— ditto	20	10 8 0	ditto	
— Fron Hall	10	10 4 6	ditto	
— Rhydalun	10	10 5 6	Quirk, Barton, and Co.	
— True Blue	8	9 17 6	Quirk, Barton, and Co.	
— Tankerville Great Con.	30	10 3 6	Goodhart and Co.	
— ditto	30	10 2 8	Walker, Parker, & Co.	
— ditto	10	10 0 0	Adam Eytton	
19—South Darren	40	16 1 0	Par Smelting Co.	

## BLENDE.

Date.	Mine.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Dec. 9—Talargoch	—	168	£3 10 6	Swansea Vale Co.
— ditto	—	84	3 9 6	ditto
9—Van	—	100	2 5 6	ditto

## ORENVER AND WHEEL ABRAHAM UNITED MINES,

CROWAN, near CAMBORNE, CORNWALL.

## IMPORTANT SALE OF ENGINES, MINING MACHINERY, ACCOUNT

HOUSE AND OFFICE FURNITURE, and other EFFECTS.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1880.

MR. W. J. JOHNS is instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, on the said Mines, on Monday, the 13th of December next, commencing at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the following

VALUABLE ENGINES, AND OTHER MINING MACHINERY AND EFFECTS—VIZ.,

AT PELLY'S SHAFT—80 in. cylinder CONDENSING ENGINE, 10 ft. 4 in. stroke with FIVE 13 ton BOILERS and FITTINGS, balance bob with first piece main rod, shears and shaft tackle; 30 in. WINDING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke; ONE 12 ton BOILER; steam capstan with copper ore crusher attached.

AT WILLIAMS'S SHAFT—70 in. cylinder CONDENSING ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke; THREE 11 ton BOILERS; shears and shaft tackle; 26 in. WINDING ENGINE, 6 ft. stroke; ONE 11 ton BOILER, with FITTINGS and steam capstan attached.

AT STURT'S SHAFT—30 in. WINDING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke; ONE 12 ton BOILER, with FITTINGS and steam capstan attached.

PNEUMATIC STAMPS—COMPOUND ENGINES, 10 and 20 in. cylinders and two batteries, two heads each; PATENT CALCINER, by Oxland and Hocking; WATER-WHEEL, 10 ft. diameter; wooden shed.

In SMITH'S SHOP—STEAM HAMMER, by Rigby; SCREWING MACHINE AND PAN.

Also four wooden sheds, shaft tackle, powerful screwing stock, about 20 fms. launders, large scales, about a ton of iron weights, 30 feet diameter WATER-WHEEL, grinding stone and frame, hand barrows, old wire rope, ladders, small quantity of rope, timber, glass, and other effects. Also the

ACCOUNT-HOUSE AND OFFICE FURNITURE, comprising the usual assortment of household requisites, office desk (conveniently fitted), copying press and stand, brass sample scales and weights, an excellent dial by Jeffery, drawing board, office stools, and a variety of other effects.

The Auctioneer respectfully invites the attention of Merchants, Founders, Mining Agents, and others, to the above-mentioned Engines, Mining Machinery, and other Effects, which will be found on inspection to be in good condition and affording an excellent opportunity to those desirous of purchasing; and as the Mines are surrounded by good roads, there will be little difficulty of removal.

To view, apply on the Mine; and for further particulars to Mr. ALFRED GOOD, Chartered Accountant, New Foultry Chambers, 7, Foultry, London; or to the Auctioneer, Truro.—Dated Nov. 18th, 1880.

## SALE OF VALUABLE BITUMINOUS COAL MINES.

PENYGRAIG COLLIERY, RHONDDA VALLEY, GLAMORGANSHIRE, SOUTH WALES.

MESSRS. STEPHENSON, ALEXANDER, AND CO. WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Royal Hotel, Cardiff, on Monday, the 3rd day of January, 1881, at Three o'clock in the afternoon precisely, in such lots as may be then determined on, the very valuable and important

COLLIERY, COKING OVENS, AND WORKS, KNOWN AS

THE PENYGRAIG COLLIERY.

Situated at Penygraig, in the celebrated valley of the Rhondda, Glamorganshire, within easy reach of the Port of Cardiff, and in immediate proximity to the Great Western Railway, with which it is connected by suitable and commodious sidings.

The colliery, which was opened in 1859, and has ever since been extensively, uninterruptedly, and successfully carried on, is now in complete working condition, and thoroughly equipped.

The works consist of a PIT SLANT, TWO LEVELS, ENGINE HOUSES, FITTERS', SMITHS', CARPENTERS' SHOPS, MANAGER'S HOUSE, COITAGES, STORE HOUSES, STABLES, &c., and also

SEVENTY-SIX COKING OVENS, together with TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY RAILWAY WAGONS.

The FIXED MACHINERY and ENGINES, PUMPS, TRAMS, WINDING GEAR, SIDINGS, and TWENTY HORSES, and all the PLANT and consumable STORES, and other the GOODS and CHATELAIN at the colliery, will also be INCLUDED IN THE SALE.

The colliery, taking comprises all the best veins of House and Gas Coal in the district, down to and including the No. 4 or Abergorky Vein, and especially a large unworked tract of the world-famed and unsurpassed No. 3 Rhondda House and Gas Coal, which is most favourably placed for working. The seams of Black-band, Ironstone, Iron Ore, and Fire-Clay, above the Abergorky Vein, are also included in the demise of about 435 acres of the property.

The various workings and properties connected with the colliery cover an area of 530 acres, and are held for three several terms of years, of which as to 345 acres 38 years are unexpired, and as to 185 acres 21 years have still to run.

The following are the coal royalties:—  
On all the coal under 250 acres of the taking, 7d. per ton.  
On all the coal above the No. 3 Vein, under 95 acres, 6d. per ton, and on Nos. 3 and 4, 7d. per ton.

On Nos. 2 and 4, under 185 acres, 6d. per ton, and on No. 3, 9d. per ton, the ton consisting in all cases of 22 1/2 cwt. of net weight.

The royalties on the other minerals demised and the sleeping rents reserved by the several leases are moderate.

The colliery, which is capable of a largely-increased output, will be sold as a going concern, and with the benefit of all existing contracts and orders, thus presenting an unusually advantageous opportunity for the investment of capital in a well-established, prosperous, and lucrative colliery business.

For detailed particulars, plans, and conditions of sale, apply to the Auctioneers, Messrs. STEPHENSON, ALEXANDER, AND CO., 7, Foultry, London; or to Mr. JOHN MORGAN, Solicitor, Cardiff; or to

Messrs. SPICKETT and PRICE, Solicitors, The Court House, Pontypriid.

THE GREAT EAST FOXDALE SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

IN LIQUIDATION.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, the WHOLE of the PROPERTY known as the

GREAT EAST FOXDALE SILVER-LEAD MINE,

Situate in the Isle of Man, and is east of and adjoins the Central Foxdale Mine.

It is about 4 1/2 miles from Douglas, and the railway from that town to Peel runs through the centre of the property. The sett is of great extent, and stretches over fully two miles on the run of the rich East and West Foxdale lodes.

There has been a considerable amount of capital expended on the mine in erecting the necessary pumping and winding machinery, engine and boiler houses, offices, smithy, dressing floors, &c., &c., all of which are now in excellent condition.

The mine has been opened out under experienced management. The main engine-shaft has been sunk perpendicularly 82 fms. below the adit, and levels have been extended east and west on the course of the lode, which yielded within three years of the suspension of the mine 300 tons of lead ore, realising upwards of £2855. There is now at surface a large pile of undressed ore, and when the mine was suspended the get of ore averaged from 10 to 12 tons per month.

All information relative to this concern, copies of inventory of plant, &c., may be obtained from the Liquidators, Mr. JAMES LESLIE, or Mr. THOMAS HUGHES, at the office, 9 and 10, Cambridge Chambers, Lord-street, Liverpool, where the working plans may be inspected.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE TREATY, a QUANTITY OF COPPER ROLLING MILL MACHINERY and PLANT of recent construction, consisting of:—

1 PAIR 7 ft. ROLLS, 23 in. diameter, and housings complete.

1 PAIR 5 ft. ROLLS, 22 in. diameter, and housings complete.

1 PAIR 5 ft. 6 in. ROLLS, 20 in. diameter, and housings complete.

1 PAIR 4 ft. ROLLS, 20 in. diameter, and housings complete.

1 PAIR 4 ft. BOLT ROLLS, 15 in. diameter.

TWO HORIZONTAL HIGH PRESSURE ENGINES, coupled, 24-in. cylinder, 4 ft. stroke (almost new), by Tannet, Walker, and Co.

OVERHEAD TRAVELLING GEAR, FLY and CIRCULAR SHEARS, and a large quantity of other MATERIAL and PLANT in connection with a mill of the above class.

For further particulars, apply to the BEDE METAL AND CHEMICAL COMPANY (Limited), Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

FOR SALE, a SEMI-PORTABLE PIT SINKING, COAL WINDING, and PUMPING ENGINE, double 9 1/2 in. cylinder, fitted with link-motion reversing gear, mounted on a multitubular boiler, with Bowling iron fire-box.

Also WINDING GEAR, drum 5 ft. diameter, brake, and PUMPING GEAR complete, ready for immediate delivery.

To be seen at—

BARROWS AND STEWART'S WORKS, BANBURY, OXON.

A HEMATITE IRON SETT FOR SALE, on BRENDON HILL, SOMERSET, adjoining the Ebbw Vale Works.

For price and particulars apply to Mr. F. PROUT, Greyhills Slate Quarry, Harbertonford, Totnes.

Or would TAKE A PARTNER TO WORK IT.

TO BE LET, OR SOLD, the GILFACH or WHITLAND ABBEY GREEN SLATE AND SLAB QUARRIES, situated about four miles from the Narberth Road Station on the Great Western Railway, SOUTH WALES.

For particulars, apply to the Proprietor, Capt. OWEN W. GEORGE, Plas Cwm, near Narberth, Pembrokeshire; or H. E. TAYLOR, Esq., 15, Newgate-street, Chester.

TO BE LET ON LEASE.—TWO BLAST FURNACES, fitted with stove pipes of the best description. There are also a number of Coke Ovens, and if required a Colliery could be arranged for producing an excellent Coking Coal. Also a very good Manager's House. The furnaces are on the Great Western Railway, and about 25 miles from Cardiff.

For particulars and order to view address A. B., care of E. D. TILL, 26, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

## NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND

(LIMITED).

BISHOPSGATE STREET (corner of Threadneedle-street), LONDON, E.C.,

7th December, 1880.

The Directors of the National Provincial Bank of England (Limited) hereby give notice that a HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND at the rate of EIGHT PER CENT. per annum, and a HALF-YEARLY BONUS of FIVE PER CENT., will be PAYABLE on the Bank's Stock on and after the 10th day of January next, when the Dividend and Bonus Warrants may be obtained at the Bank, No. 112, Bishopsgate-street (corner of Threadneedle-street), or at the different Branches.

The Transfer Books will be closed on and after Saturday, the 11th instant, and re-open on Wednesday, the 15th instant.

By order of the Court of Directors,  
R. FERGUSON, Joint General  
T. G. ROBINSON, Managers.

## THE RAVENSCLEIFF MINING COMPANY

(LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Ravenscliff Mining Company (Limited) will be HELD at the Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street, London, on TUESDAY, the 14th of December, 1880, at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely.

The Share Transfer Books will be closed from the 6th to the 14th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,  
O. GRAINGER, Secretary.

50, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., 4th December, 1880.

## RICHMOND CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY

(LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Richmond Consolidated Mining Company (Limited) will be HELD at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, London, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of December, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, to receive the Report of the Directors for the half-year.

By order of the Board,  
HUBERT AKERS, Secretary.

44, Coleman-street, E.C., 7th December, 1880.

## NEW QUEBRADA COMPANY

(LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be HELD at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, on THURSDAY, the 23rd day of December, 1880, at One o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving a Report by the Directors; for the election of Directors and Auditor; and for transacting the general business of the Company.

The Transfer-books will be closed from Wednesday, the 15th December, to Friday, the 24th December, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,  
N. G. BURCH, Secretary.

Offices of the Company, 2, Walbrook, London, 4th December, 1880.

## VIRNEBERG COPPER MINING COMPANY

(LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the Virneberg Copper Mining Company (Limited) will be HELD at the Offices of Company, 5, Knightbridge-street, Doctors' Commons, in the City of London, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of December, 1880, at Twelve o'clock noon, to receive the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts, to elect Directors and Auditor, and for the general business of the Company.

The Transfer Books are closed from the 6th to the 16th inst., both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,  
T. R. CLARKE, Secretary.

5, Knightbridge-street, Doctors' Commons, Dec. 7, 1880.

## THE CANADIAN COPPER AND SULPHUR COMPANY

(LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of this company will be held at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, London, on THURSDAY, the 23rd day of December instant, at Twelve o'clock at noon, to receive and consider the accounts, balance sheet, and the ordinary report of the directors, to elect director and auditor in place of those retiring, and to fix the remuneration of the directors.

By order of the Board,  
W. G. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

N.B.—The Transfer Books will be closed from the 8th to the 23rd instant, both days inclusive.

5, Queen-street Place, London, 7th December, 1880.

## NOUVEAU MONDE GOLD MINING COMPANY.

Holders of Non Visé Shares are requested to send them to the Office of the Company, in order that they may be Visé.

Any Shareholder desirous of obtaining any information as to the affairs of the Company will receive full particulars, together with the last report of Mr. Oxlund, upon application to

F. PAGANELLI, Gérant.  
Lombard House, George Yard, Lombard-street, E.C.

## THE BIRDSEYE CREEK GOLD MINING COMPANY

(LIMITED).

The Directors have THIS DAY DECLARED a DIVIDEND OF TWO SHILLINGS PER SHARE, PAYABLE, free of income tax, on and after Dec. 31 next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from Dec. 11 to Jan. 1, 1881.

By Order,  
W. J. LIVINGSTON, Secretary.

14a, Austinfriars, London, Dec. 7, 1880.

## THE DEVALA-MOYAR GOLD MINING COMPANY

(LIMITED).

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that for the purpose of distributing a portion of the profit derived from the sale of Rhodes Reef the TRANSFER-BOOKS of this company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 17th instant, to FRIDAY, the 24th instant, both days inclusive.

The persons among whom the distribution will be made will be the shareholders who appear on the Register of the Company on the said 17th day of December instant.

By Order,  
CHAS. FREWER, Secretary pro tem.

Transfer deeds will not be received at the company's offices while the transfer-books are closed.

34, Nicholas-lane, London, E.C., 9th December, 1880.

## MINE "EL CUALAO,"

GUAYANA,

# HADFIELD'S STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY.

AWARDED THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL,

AT SYDNEY EXHIBITION, 1880,  
FOR STEEL CASTINGS.

AWARDED THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL AT PARIS EXHIBITION,  
1878, FOR CRUCIBLE STEEL CASTINGS. FIRST PRIZE  
MEDALS AT LEEDS, WREXHAM, AND MANCHESTER EXHIBITIONS  
1875 AND 1876. AND THE HIGHEST AWARD FROM THE  
MINING INSTITUTE OF CORNWALL, 1878.

ATTERCLIFFE, SHEFFIELD,

MANUFACTURERS EXCLUSIVELY OF

Crucible and Cast Steel Castings,  
FOR  
Engineering & Mining Purposes,

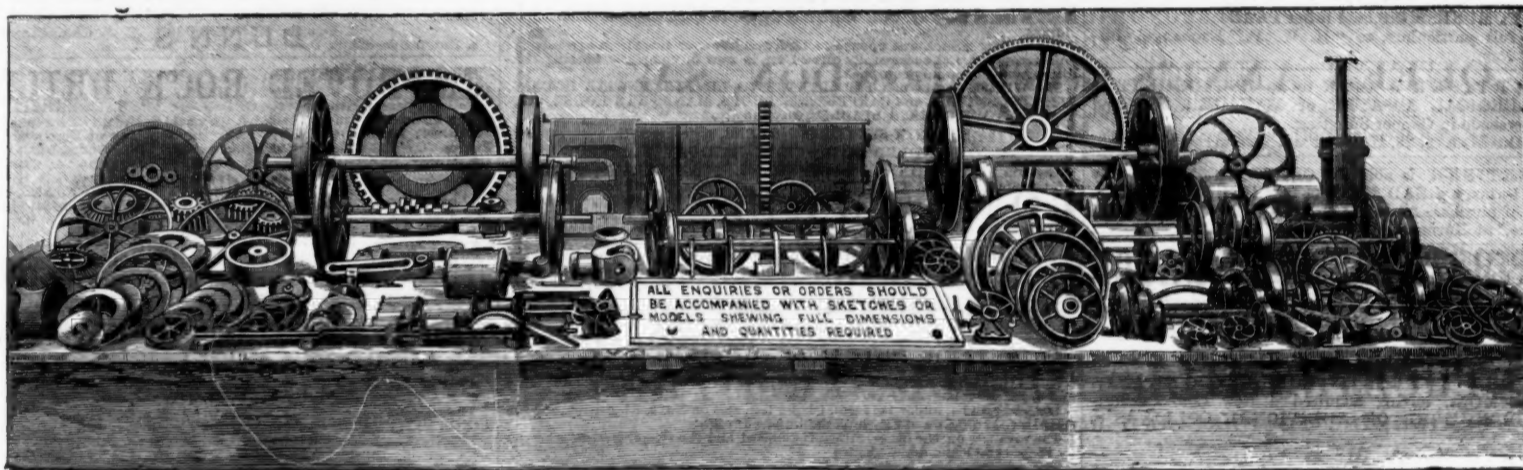
AND ARE THE SOLE MAKERS OF

AWARDED THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL,

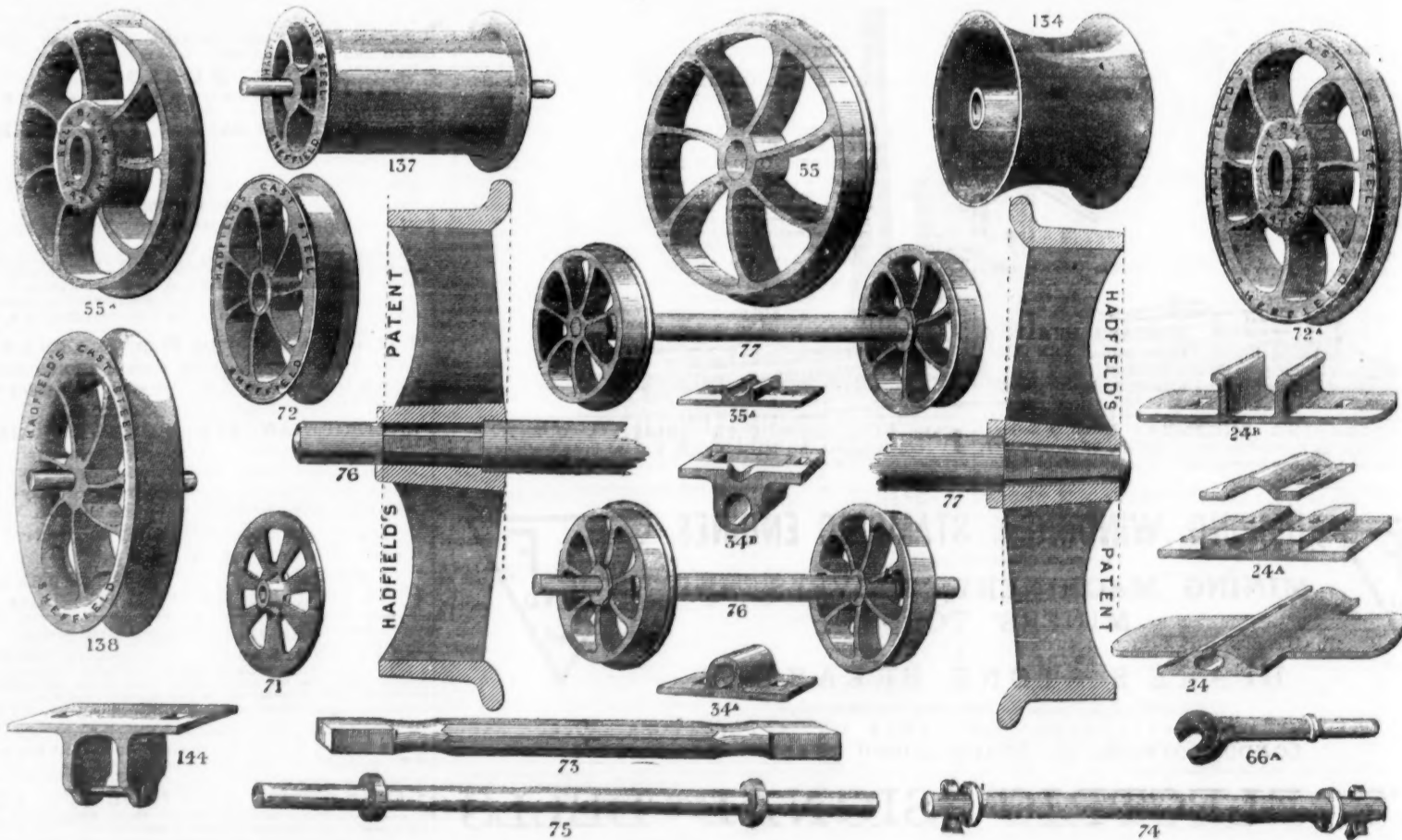
AT SYDNEY EXHIBITION, 1880,  
FOR STEEL CASTINGS.

## HADFIELD'S CAST STEEL WHEELS.

One of our departments is specially adapted for the manufacture of these Wheels (as shown below), for Collieries, Ironstone Mines, Slate Quarries, Ironworks, Lead Mines, &c. &c. We have made, and are now making, many HUNDRED THOUSANDS; and having Patented a New Method of Fitting Wheels upon axles, being cheap, effective, and expeditious, we can execute orders entrusted to us with promptitude, our capacity in this department alone being equal to about 2000 wheels per week.



N.B.—Prices per Set of Wheels and Axles, fitted complete, forwarded on receipt of diameter of wheel on tread, depth of tread, real gauge, and thickness of axles and rolling load.



[This Sheet of Drawings is Copyright]

### HADFIELD'S PATENT METHOD OF FITTING WHEELS UPON AXLES.

The advantages of the above system are that the Wheels being forced upon a Taper Square-ended Axle, by Machinery, and then riveted (the machine securing truth), it is impossible that they can come loose or get within gauge. They are very cheaply fitted on, and run exceedingly true. We construct the Arms of wheels upon the curved principle (as shown in the drawings above), consequently the shrinkage or cooling of the Castings is not interfered with, thus securing the greatest advantages of our very strong material.

CRUCIBLE CAST-STEEL WHEELS, when cast by us, are made from one-third to one-half lighter than Cast-Iron. They cannot be broken while working, even with rough usage and will wear at least twelve times as long as Cast-Iron, thus saving animal and steam power, and reducing wear and tear immensely.

We would also draw special attention to our INCLINE PULLEYS and CAGE GUIDES the adoption of which will prove highly advantageous.

MACHINE MOULDED STEEL GEAR WHEELS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

# NOBEL'S DYNAMITE



Manufactured  and sold by

**NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES COMPANY (LIMITED), 149, West George Street, Glasgow.**

AGENTS EXPORT: J and G. THORNE, 85, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

FACTORIES--ARDEER WORKS, STEVENSTON, Ayrshire.  
WESTQUARTER WORKS, POLMONT STATION, STIRLINGSHIRE.

## TONITE, OR COTTON POWDER.

THE SAFEST, CHEAPEST, AND STRONGEST OF ALL EXPLOSIVES.

RECOMMENDED TO MINERS PIT SINKERS, QUARRYMEN AND CONTRACTORS  
AS THE MOST EFFICIENT AND ECONOMICAL BLASTING AGENT EVER INVENTED.

OFFICES:  
**23, QUEEN ANNE'S GATE, LONDON, S.W.**

Agents DINEEN, SON, and Co., Leeds; DAVID BURNS, Halthistle; R. J. CUNNACK, Helston, Cornwall; J. and W. SMITH, Chapel-en-le-Frith; W. VEITCH, Jedburgh, N.B.; W. HARRISON, Barrow-in-Furness.

## PATENT DETONATORS.

**FIRST-CLASS DETONATORS** MANUFACTURED FOR THE TRADE ON THE MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Apply to-- The COTTON POWDER COMPANY (Limited), 23, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.

## THE TUCKINGMILL FOUNDRY COMPANY,

(TUCKINGMILL FOUNDRY AND ROSEWORTHY HAMMER MILLS),  
CAMBORNE, CORNWALL,

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, &c.]



REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.



**PUMPING, WINDING, AND STAMPING ENGINES**  
ALL KINDS OF  
**MINING MACHINERY, SHOVELS, AND MINERS' TOOLS;**

ALSO OF

**BLAKE'S STONE BREAKERS.**

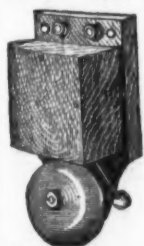
ESTIMATES GIVEN UPON INDENTS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE ON APPLICATION  
LONDON OFFICE: 85, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.



## SAX'S ELECTRIC SIGNAL BELLS

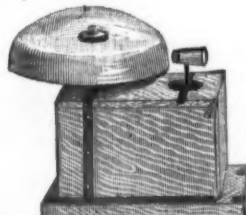
AND OTHER TELEGRAPHIC APPARATUS FOR  
MINES, &c.



Prize Medal - - - London, 1862.  
First Prize - - - Sydney, 1879.

PRICE LIST POST FREE, ON APPLICATION.

JULIUS SAX (ESTD. 1850), 108, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.



For Excellence  
and Practical Success  
of Engines.



Represented by  
Model exhibited by  
this Firm.

**HARVEY AND CO.,**  
ENGINEERS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS  
HAYLE, CORNWALL

LONDON OFFICE.--186, GRESHAM HOUSE, E.C.

MANUFACTURERS OF  
PUMPING and other LAND ENGINES and MARINE STEAM ENGINES  
of the largest and most approved kinds in use, SUGAR MACHINERY,  
MILLWORK, MINING MACHINERY, and MACHINERY IN GENERAL.

SHIPBUILDERS IN WOOD AND IRON.

MANUFACTURERS OF  
**HUSBAND'S PATENT PNEUMATIC STAMPS**

**SECOND-HAND MINING MACHINERY FOR SALE,**

IN GOOD CONDITION, AT MODERATE PRICES--viz

PUMPING ENGINES; WINDING ENGINES; STAMPING ENGINES;  
STEAM CAPSTANS; ORE CRUSHERS; BOILERS and PITWORK of  
various sizes and descriptions; and all kinds of MATERIALS required for  
MINING PURPOSES.

**JOHN BEATSON AND SON,**  
[40h, St. Mary's Gate, Derby.



**IRON AND STEEL RAILS**, of all sections, from 10 to 86 lbs. per  
yard, new perfect, new slightly defective, or second-hand, with Fish-plates  
Bolts and Nuts, Chairs, Spikes, and Points and Crossings to match, when re-  
quired.

**STEEL AND IRON WIRE ROPES**, LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, &c., &c.  
BARS, PLATES, SHEETS, &c.

**STEEL OF ALL KINDS. FIG IRON OF ALL KINDS**  
Delivered at all Railway Stations and Ports in Great Britain

## DUNN'S

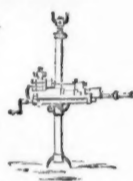
### IMPROVED ROCK DRILL.



This DRILL is of GREAT  
STRENGTH and SIMPLICITY  
SECOND TO NONE IN THE  
KINGDOM.

We are prepared to SUPPLY  
our well known MACHINES at  
greatly REDUCED PRICES--  
from £35, according to calibre  
of cylinder

ESTIMATES GIVEN FOR PLANTS, &c., &c.



**Dunn's Patent Rock Drill Company**

(LIMITED),

OFFICE,--193, GOSWELL ROAD,  
LONDON, E.C.

## PATENT

### STEEL TRAMS AND TIPPING TRUCKS.

**STEEL (OR IRON) TRAMS AND TIPPING TRUCKS**  
Patented in Europe, America, and British South Africa  
Lightest and strongest made.

**R. HUDSON,**

GILDERSOME FOUNDRY, NEAR LEEDS

**BENNETTS' SAFETY FUSE WORKS,**  
ROSKEAR, CAMBORNE, CORNWALL.

BLASTING FUSE FOR MINING AND ENGINEERING  
PURPOSES

Suitable for Wet or Dry Ground, and effective in Tropical or Polar Climates.

W. BENNETTS, having had many years' experience as Chief Engineer with  
Messrs. Bickford, Smith, and Co., is now enabled to offer Fuse of every variety  
of his own manufacture, of best quality, and at moderate prices.  
Price Lists and Sample Cards may be had on application at the above address.  
LONDON OFFICE--H. HUGHES, Esq., 85, GRACECHURCH STREET.

**W. TREGAY, Mining Engineer, REDRUTH,**  
Having had many years' practical experience in Metallic Mines, is  
prepared to INSPECT, REPORT, and ADVISE on every description  
of MINERAL PROPERTY

**CALIFORNIAN AND EUROPEAN AGENCY--**  
509, MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

E. J. JACKSON, Manager.

MEXICO, NEW MEXICO ARIZONA, UTAH, NEVADA  
AND CALIFORNIA.

**F. M. F. CAZIN,**

MINING AND CIVIL ENGINEER,  
At BERNALLILLO, NEW MEXICO, U.S. OF AMERICA.

Has 24 years' experience in Mining and Smelting, and 10 years experience in  
American Business and Law, offers his services at moderate charges for Reporting  
on Mining and other Property in any of the above-named States or Territories  
gives correct, safe, and responsible advice as to securing full titles and possession  
and, as to best mode of utilising the property, will assist in settling existing diffi-  
culties by compromise, and in disposing of undeveloped mining properties when held  
at real value; offers his assistance for securing undeveloped mining properties at  
home prices. As to care taken in reporting, reference is made to the *Mining Journal*  
Supplement, April 1, 1876, containing a report on property of the Maxwell Land  
Grant and Railway Company; as to technical standing, to the prominent men of  
the trade--compare *Mining Journal* of Aug. 30 and Nov. 31, 1872, and *New York*  
*Engineering and Mining Journal*, Feb. 28, 1874.

Just published.

**THE NORTH WALES COAL FIELD**  
Being a series of Diagrams showing the Depth, Thickness, and Local Names  
of the Seams in the principal Collieries of the various districts, with Index, Geo-  
logical Map, and horizontal sections across the Ruabon, Brynbo, Buckley, and  
Mostyn districts.

By JOHN BATES GREGORY and JESSE PRICE,

Price: Mounted on holland, coloured and varnished, and fixed on mahogany  
rollers, 30s. each; or in book form, 12x9, mounted and coloured, 25s. each.  
May be obtained, by order, of all Booksellers or direct from the MINING  
JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C., upon remittance of Post Office  
Order for the amount.

DEBILITY AND NERVOUSNESS.

Free Edition, 152 pages, post free, in envelope, two stamps. The  
**WARNING VOICE**.--A Special Medical Book for Young Men  
on the Cause, Consequence, and Treatment of certain forms of Debility  
and Nervousness, viz.--Mental and Physical Depression, Palpitation of the Heart,  
Noises in the Head and Ears, Impaired Sight and Memory, Indigestion, Pains in  
the Back, Headache, Piles, Constipation, Hysteria, Dizziness, Local Weakness  
Muscular Relaxation, Nervous Irritability, Blushing, &c., resulting from Exhaustion  
of Nerve power, effect of Overwork, City Life, Worry, Brain Toll, Intemper-  
ance, and other abuses of the system.  
Address, Dr. H. SMITH, 8, Burton Crescent, London W.C.

## THE MINING SHARE LIST.

BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.					
Shares.	Divid.	Last wk.	Clos. pr.	Total divs.	Per sh. Last pd.
3939 Blue Hills, t. c. St. Agnes	4 6	105	3 1/2	0 2 0	0 2 0 Sept. 1880
10000 Caron, t. Cardigan	2 0	105	1 1/2	0 0 0	0 0 0 Oct. 1878
10000 Caron, t. Cardigan	2 0	105	1 1/2	0 0 0	0 0 0 Oct. 1878
10000 Caron, t. Cardigan	2 0	105	1 1/2	0 0 0	0 0 0 Oct. 1878
10000 Caron, t. Cardigan	2 0	105	1 1/2	0 0 0	0 0 0 Oct. 1878
10000 Caron, t. Cardigan	2 0	105	1 1/2	0 0 0	0 0 0 Oct. 1878
10000 Caron, t. Cardigan	2 0	105	1 1/2	0 0 0	0 0 0 Oct. 1878
10000 Caron, t. Cardigan	2 0	105	1 1/2	0 0 0	0 0 0 Oct. 1878
10000 Caron, t. Cardigan	2 0	105	1 1/2	0 0 0	0 0 0 Oct. 1878
10000 Caron, t. Cardigan	2 0	105	1 1/2	0 0 0	0 0 0 Oct. 1878

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.					
Shares.	Divid.	Last wk.	Clos. pr.	Total divs.	Per sh. Last pd.
35500 Almaden, t. Spain	2 0	105	1 1/2	0 2 0	0 2 0 Sept. 1880
130000 Almaden, t. Spain	2 0	105	1 1/2	0 2 0	0 2 0 Sept. 1880
20000 Almaden, t. Spain	2 0	105	1 1/2	0 2 0	0 2 0 Sept. 1880
20000 Almaden, t. Spain	2 0	105	1 1/2	0 2 0	0 2 0 Sept. 1880
20000 Almaden, t. Spain	2 0	105	1 1/2	0 2 0	0 2 0 Sept. 1880
20000 Almaden, t. Spain	2 0	105	1 1/2	0 2 0	0 2 0 Sept. 1880
20000 Almaden, t. Spain	2 0	105	1 1/2	0 2 0	0 2 0 Sept. 1880
20000 Almaden, t. Spain	2 0	105	1 1/2	0 2 0	0 2 0 Sept. 1880
20000 Almaden, t. Spain	2 0	105	1 1/2	0 2 0	0 2 0 Sept. 1880
20000 Almaden, t. Spain	2 0	105	1 1/2	0 2 0	0 2 0 Sept. 1880

Have made calls since last dividend was paid.

## NON-DIVIDEND BRITISH MINES.

Shares.	Divid.	Last wk.	Clos. pr.
25000 Aberllyn, t. b. Carnarvon	1 0	105	1 1/2
12000 Asheton, t. Carnarvonshire	1 0	105	1 1/2
10000 Atlantic, t. c. (res. shares 28,000)	1 0	105	1 1/2
11583 Bedford Unit, t. c. Tavis (21 lib.)	1 0	105	1 1/2
25000 Belovda, t. Roche	1 0	105	1 1/2
600 Bendigaid, t. c. Wales	1 0	105	1 1/2
3000 Betwys-y-Coed, t. c. (2000 sh. issued)	1 0	105	1 1/2
3000 Blasen Caelan, t. c. Cardigan	1 0	105	1 1/2
3000 Bodidris, t. b. Denbighshire	1 0	105	1 1/2
800 Botallack, t. c. St. Just	1 0	105	1 1/2
10000 British, t. c. Wrexham	1 0	105	1 1/2
20000 Bwlch Un'ed, t. c. Cardigan	1 0	105	1 1/2
50000 Cambrian, t. c. Cardigan	1 0	105	1 1/2
6000 Carn Carnarvon, t. c. Carnarvon	1 0	105	1 1/2
20000 Carnarvon, t. c. Carnarvon	1 0	105	1 1/2
20000 Central Foxdale, t. c. of Man (25 sh.)	1 0	105	1 1/2
5120 Clemonina, t. c. Llanrwst	1 0	105	1 1/2
25000 Coed Mawr Pool, t. c. Carnarvon	1 0	105	1 1/2
6000 Comb Martin, t. c. North Devon	1 0	105	1 1/2
2450 Cook's Kitchen, t. c. Illogan	1 0	105	1 1/2
15500 Crook Grange United, t. c. Cornwall	1 0	105	1 1/2
4400 Crook Burn, t. c. Cumberland	1 0	105	1 1/2
4000 Crosswood Mining Lands, t. c. Cornwall	1 0	105	1 1/2
15000 Cwm Dwyfor, t. c. s. s. Carnarvon	1 0	105	1 1/2
25000 Cwm Pryf, t. c. Cardigan	1 0	105	1 1/2
20000 Deep Level, t. c. Flintshire	1 0	105	1 1/2
1280 D'Eresby Consols, t. c. b. Carnarvon	1 0	105	1 1/2
1536 D'Eresby Mountain, t. c. b. Llanrwst	1 0	105	1 1/2
20000 Denbighshire Consolidated, t. c. Flintshire	1 0	105	1 1/2
12000 Derwent, t. c. Durham	1 0	105	1 1/2
10000 Devon, t. c. b. Taviat (125000 iss.)	1 0	105	1 1/2
12000 Devon United, t. c. Cornwall	1 0	105	1 1/2
20000 Devonshire, t. c. s. s. Lydford	1 0	105	1 1/2
10000 Dubby Syke, t. c. Durham	1 0	105	1 1/2
6000 East Botallack, t. c. St. Just	1 0	105	1 1/2
6144 East Caradon, t. c. St. Cleer	1 0	105	1 1/2
4000 East Chiverton, t. c. Perranabuloe	1 0	105	1 1/2
12000 East Crebor, t. c. Taviat	1 0	105	1 1/2
15000 East Devon Cons., t. c. b. Basset	1 0	105	1 1/2
10000 East Long Rake, t. c. s. s. Wales	1 0	105	1 1/2
21000 East Roman Gravel, t. c. b. Salford	1 0	105	1 1/2
18000 East Van, t. c. Llanidloes	1 0	105	1 1/2
4096 East Wheel Buller, t. c. s. s. Gwynnapp	1 0	105	1 1/2
1114 East Wheel Lovell, t. c. Helston	1 0	105	1 1/2
10000 Fortescue, t. c. s. s. Stephens	1 0	105	1 1/2
12000 Gawton, t. c. Taviat (21 shares)	1 0	105	1 1/2
10000 Glenroy, t. c. s. s. Isle of Man	1 0	105	1 1/2
10000 Gower Consols, t. c. St. Austell	1 0	105	1 1/2
20000 Great Dyffke (10000 sh. issued)	1 0	105	1 1/2
10000 Great Holway, t. c. Flintshire	1 0	105	1 1/2
20000 Griffin, t. c. s. s. Carnarvon	1 0	105	1 1/2
10000 Gwyn-y-Mynydd, t. c. s. s. Flintshire	1 0	105	1 1/2
10000 Harehope Hill, t. c. Durham (21 sh.)	1 0	105	1 1/2
12000 Hartington Moor, t. c. s. s. Derby	1 0	105	1 1/2
6400 Harwood, t. c. Durham	1 0	105	1 1/2
12000 Herdfoot, t. c. s. s. near Llanidloes	1 0	105	1 1/2
18000 Hingston Down, t. c. s. s. Calstock	1 0	105	1 1/2
15000 Indian Queens Cons., t. c. St. Columb	1 0	105	1 1/2
20000 Kirmichael, t. c. (20000 unissued)	1 0	105	1 1/2
6000 Killfret, t. c. Chacewater	1 0	105	1 1/2
15000 Lady Ann, t. c. Llanarmon	1 0	105	1 1/2
30000 Lady Ashburton, t. c. s. s. Callington	1 0	105	1 1/2
15000 Lady Borth, t. c. s. s. Taviat	1 0	105	1 1/2
12000 Ladywell, t. c. s. s. Salop (12000 pr. also)	1 0	105	1 1/2
5000 Lead Era, t. c. Mold	1 0	105	1 1/2
25000 Leant, t. c. s. s. St. Just	1 0	105	1 1/2
10000 Lomax, t. c. Helston	1 0	105	1 1/2
5120 Lovell, t. c. Wendron	1 0	105	1 1/2
15000 Llanegla, t. c. Llanarmon	1 0	105	1 1/2
37500 Llanrwst, t. c. Carnarvon	1 0	105	1 1/2
9000 Marke Valley, t. c. s. s. Llanidloes	1 0	105	1 1/2
12000 Mawson, t. c. s. s. Wales	1 0	105	1 1/2
6000 Medlyn Moor, t. c. s. s. Wendron	1 0	105	1 1/2
20000 Mid-Devon, t. c. (20000 sh. 4d. pd.)	1 0	105	1 1/2
20000 Mostyn Consols, t. c. s. s. Flint	1 0	105	1 1/2
10000 Mynydd Gorrddu, t. c. Cardigan	1 0	105	1 1/2
25000 Moray Firth (18000 issued)	1 0	105	1 1/2
12000 Morfa Du, t. c. s. s. Angles	1 0	105	1 1/2
6144 Mount Carbis, t. c. s. s. Redruth	1 0	105	1 1/2
4578 New Borthol, t. c. s. s. Cardig. (25 sh.)	1 0	105	1 1/2
12000 New Cathedral, t. c. s. s. Gwynnapp	1 0	105	1 1/2
2400 New Cook's Kitchen, t. c. s. s. Illogan	1 0	105	1 1/2
8000 New Dolcoath, t. c. s. s. Camborne	1 0	105	1 1/2
6000 New Kitty, t. c. St. Agnes	1 0	105	1 1/2
10000 New Llanfair, t. c. Carmarthen	1 0	105	1 1/2

## NON-DIVIDEND MINES—continued.

Shares.	Divid.	Last wk.	Clos. pr.
12000 New Penrose, t. c. Helston (12 sh.)	1 0	105	1 1/2
3500 New Tincroft, t. c. Lelant	1 0	105	1 1/2
6000 New West Caradon, t. c. Liskeard	1 0	105	1 1/2
3000 New Wheel Pevor, t. c. Redruth	1 0	105	1 1/2
35000 New Wye Valley, t. c. Montgomery	1 0	105	1 1/2
20000 North Allford, t. c. Philack	1 0	105	1 1/2
10000 N. D'Eresby Mount, t. c. b. Carnarvon	1 0	105	1 1/2
12000 North Herodfoot, t. c. Liskeard	1 0	105	1 1/2
2000 North Levant, t. c. St. Just	1 0	105	1 1/2
50000 North Molton, t. c. s. s. Devon	1 0	105	1 1/2
6000 North Penstruthal, t. c. s. s. Gwynnapp	1 0	105	1 1/2
2936 North Trekerby, t. c. St. Agnes	1 0	105	1 1/2
8000 Northern, t. c. s. s. Durham	1 0	105	1 1/2
12000 Pandora, t. c. Carnarvon	1 0	105	1 1/2
11812 Pant-y-Mwyn, t. c. s. s. Mold	1 0	105	1 1/2
2000 Parka Mines Consols, t. c. St. Columb	1 0	105	1 1/2
6000 Paracombe, t. c. s. s. Devon	1 0	105	1 1/2
45000 Parys Corporation, t. c. Angles	1 0	105	1 1/2
7500 Pateley Bridge, t. c. s. s. Yorkshire	1 0	105	1 1/2
15000 Pateley Bridge, t. c. s. s. Yorkshire	1 0	105	1 1/2
6000 Pedn-ar-drea, t. c. Redruth	1 0	105	1 1/2
6000 Penfardens United, t. c. s. s. Camborne	1 0	105	1 1/2
12000 Pen-y-Orsedd, t. c. s. s. Flintshire	1 0	105	1 1/2
12000 Plympton, t. c. s. s. Llanidloes	1 0	105	1 1/2
10000 Polrose, t. c. s. s. Cornwall	1 0	105	1 1/2
10000 Port Nigel, t. c. s. s. Carnarvonshire	1 0	105	1 1/2
12000 Prince of Wales, t. c. s. s. Calstock	1 0	105	1 1/2
50000 So. Cambrian, t. c. s. s. Cardigan	1 0	105	1 1/2
30000 South D'Eresby Mountain, t. c. s. s. Cornwall	1 0	105	1 1/2
35000 So. Devon Unit, t. c. s. s. Buckfastleigh	1 0	105	1 1/2
6000 South Penstruthal, t. c. s. s. Gwynnapp	1 0	105	1 1/2
6000 South Roskear, t. c. s. s. Camborne	1 0	105	1 1/2
6000 South Tolarne, t. c. s. s. Camborne	1 0	105	1 1/2
40000 South Wheel Pevor, t. c. s. s. Taviat	1 0	105	1 1/2
2043 South Wheel Croft, t. c. s. s. Illogan	1 0	105	1 1/2
4000 St. Just United, t. c. s. s. Cornwall	1 0	105	1 1/2
30000 Talybont, t. c. s. s. Cardigan	1 0	105	1 1/2
40000 Tamar, t. c. s. s. Basset	1 0	105	1 1/2
11000 Un. Van & Glyn, t. c. s. s. (25000 other sh.)	1 0	105	1 1/2
10000 Vaughan, t. c. s. s. Cardigan	1 0	105	1 1/2
18000 Victor, t. c. s. s. Cileen, Flintshire	1 0	105	1 1/2
15000 Vincent, t. c. s. s. Altarnun	1 0	105	1 1/2
12000 West Asheton, t. c. s. s. Carnarvon	1 0	105	1 1/2
6000 West Caradon, t. c. s. s. St. Cleer	1 0	105	1 1/2
10000 W. Craven Moor, t. c. s. s. Pateley Bridge	1 0	105	1 1/2
10000 West Devon Consols, t. c. s. s. Calstock	1 0	105	1 1/2
10000 West Godolphin, t. c. s. s. Breage	1 0	105	1 1/2
12000 West Holway, t. c. s. s. Flintshire	1 0	105	1 1/2
6000 West Kitty, t. c. s. s. St. Agnes	1 0	105	1 1/2
20000 W. Lisburne, t. c. s. s. (12 sh.) Cardigan	1 0	105	1 1/2
5000 West Mary Ann, t. c. s. s. Menheniot	1 0	105	1 1/2
20000 West Pateley Bridge, t. c. s. s. Yorkshire	1 0	105	1 1/2
12000 West Phoenix, t. c. s. s. Carnarvon	1 0	105	1 1/2
5190 West Poldice, t. c. s. s. Day	1 0	105	1 1/2
10000 West Vor, t. c. s. s. (25 sh.) Gwynnapp	1 0	105	1 1/2
2043 West Wheel Pevor, t. c. s. s. Illogan	1 0	105	1 1/2
3000 West Wheel Pevor, t. c. s. s. Redruth	1 0	105	1 1/2
6000 West Wye Valley, t. c. s. s. Montgomery	1 0	105	1 1/2
6000 Wheel Agar, t. c. s. s. Illogan	1 0	105	1 1/2
6144 Wheel Basset, t. c. s. s. Illogan	1 0	105	1 1/2
12000 Wheel Coates United, t. c. s. s. St. Agnes	1 0	105	1 1/2
2585 Wheel Comfort, t. c. s. s. No. Treas. Gwynnapp	1 0	105	1 1/2
15000 Wheel Glyn, t. c. s. s. b. Carnarvon	1 0	105	1 1/2
6000 Wheel Grenville, t. c. s. s. Camborne	1 0	105	1 1/2
12238 Wheel Jane, t. c. s. s. Kea	1 0	105	1 1/2
12000 Wheel Jewell, t. c. s. s. Hilary	1 0	105	1 1/2
25000 Wh. Honey and Trelawny, t. c. s. s. Lisk	1 0	105	1 1/2
2000 Wheel Owles, t. c. s. s. St. Just	1 0	105	1 1/2
6000 Wh. Prussia, t. c. s. s. Cardew, t. c. s. s. Redruth	1 0	105	1 1/2
12000 Wheel Russell, t. c. s. s. Taviat	1 0	105	1 1/2
6000 Wheel Sisters, t. c. s. s. Lelant	1 0	105	1 1/2
4096 Wheel Uny, t. c. s. s. Redruth	1 0	105	1 1/2
4000 Ystwith, t. c. s. s. Cardigan	1 0	105	1 1/2

bl, blende; c, copper; g, gold; l, lead; s, silver; sl, slate; st, steel; t, tin; v, zinc; w, iron; a, arsenic.  
\* Limited Liability Companies; † quoted on the Stock Exchange; ‡ have paid dividends.

## NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES; FOREIGN AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS; TRAMWAYS; INSURANCE COMPANIES; GAS, IRON AND COAL, WAGON COMPANIES, &amp;c.

## NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.		Divid.	Clos. pr.
12000	Arendal, c, Norway	4 0	0.2% 3 3/4
30000	Bute Bent, Agay, California	5 0	0.1% 2 3/4
40000	Brazilian, g, * Brazil	1 0	0.1% 1 3/4
10000	Buena Ventura, t, Spain (22 sh.)	1 10	0
15000	Canada, g, Canada	1 0	0
82500	Canadian, c, sus, Canada	4 0	0.1% 1 1/4
34433	Cedar Creek, c, California	5 0	0
120000	Chontales, c, Nicar. (98000 sh.)	1 0	0
150000	Colar, g, * Mysore	1 0	0
75000	Colombian Hydraulic, c, Colombia	1 0	0
65000	Colorado United, s, t Colorado*†	5 0	0.2% 2 3/4
90000	Consolidated Mining	1 0	0.3% 3 1/4
200000	Devala Moya, g, * Wynaad	1 0	0.2% 2 3/4
100000	Don Pedro North of Rey*	1 0	0.3% 3 1/4
20000	English Australian, g, Victoria*	1 0	0.3% 3 1/4
100000	Exchequer, g, * Ontario	1 0	0.3% 3 1/4
100000	Frontenac, g, * Ontario, Canada	1 0	0
10000	Hornachos, s, t, Spain	10 0	0.10 11
12000	Hultafall, s, t, b, Orebro, Sweden	5 0	0.2 2 3/4
100000	Ind. Glenroch, g, * Wynaad (fy. pd)	1 0	0.1% 3 1/4
150000	Indian Mammoth, g, * Chulimulla	0 5	0
150000	Indian Phoenix, g, * Wynaad	1 0	0.1% 1 3/4
100000	Isabelle, g, * California	1 0	0
100000	I. K. L. g, s, California*	1 0	0.3% 3 1/4
50000	Javali, g, Nicaragua	2 0	0
100000	Kaiser, g, * Zeeburg, Holland	1 0	0.3% 3 1/4
65000	London & Australian, g*†	2 0	0.3% 3 1/4
7587	Lusitanian, Portugal*† (fy. pd.)	5 0	0
9000	Misouri, t, pref (fully paid)...	10 0	0.10% 11
15000	Mysore, g, * India	1 0	0.1 1 1/4
32000	Mysore Reefs, g, * Madras	1 0	0.1% 1 1/4
40000	Nava de Jadraque, g, s, Spain	1 0	0.1 1 1/4
100000	New Frntno & Boliv, g, * Colombia	1 9	0
100000	New Gold Run, g, * Calif.	1 9	0
20000	Nuy. Monde, g, Venez. (in com.)	1 0	0.1% 1 1/4
8000	Oregon, g, Oregon, U.S. (pref. sh.)	4 0	0.4 4 1/4
80000	Pestarena United, g, Italy*†	3 0	0.3% 3 1/4
10000	Pierrefitte* (20000 pref.)	1 0	0
25000	Placerville, g, c, California	2 0	0.2% 2 3/4
40000	Ravenscliff, g, N. Zind; c, S. Aust.	0 10	0
8000	Rio Grande c & Sul* (and 31,000 pref.)	5 0	0
100000	Rosa Grande, g, Brazil*† (21 sh.)	1 0	0.3% 3 1/4
25300	Rosio & Dunderberg, g, Nevada*†	10 0	0.6% 10
10000	S. Ditto (S. Ditto) (sub. conv.)	30 0	0
24622	San Pedro, c, * Chili	12 6	0
60000	S. Indian, g, * Madras (fully paid)	1 0	0.1% 2
10000	South-East Wynaad, g, India	1 0	0.1% 1 1/4
43174	United Mexican, s, t, Mexico	29 5	3.2 2 1/4
50000	Virneberg, c, Rheinbreith, Ger. s	2 0	0.1% 1 1/4
75000	Yorke Peninsula, c, So. Australia	1 0	0.3% 3 1/4
54000	Yorke Pen., c, South Aust. Pref.	1 0	0.3% 3 1/4